The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3024. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Levy of One Hundred Thousand Men.

Preparations for Another Forward Movement.

Troops Under Orders for a Long March.

Entrenchments Being Thrown Up Outside of Alexandria.

More New-York Troops to be Thrown Into Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reassuring Proclamations to the People of Hampton.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS AT MEMPHIS.

Return Home of the Seventh Regiment.

SEPCIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

One of the events of to-day was the opening of the bids for supplying cattle on the hoof, for the use of the Army. It was a departure from the general rule for the War Department to open bids in public, and to read them off for the information of curious spectators. There were about one hundred and fifty bids put in, but some of them embraced conditions which rendered it necessary that they should be rejected. The bids ranged from $3 90 to $8 per one hundred pounds.

The lowest bidder was found to be Mr. HUGH MAHER, of Chicago, Ill., who offered to furnish whatever was called for at the rate of $3 90 per hundred, delivered at Harrisburgh, and $4 50, delivered at Washington. There was a bid to deliver at Washington at $4 45, but the average of Mr. MAHER'S bid is lower than that. It is probable that the bulk of the numbers to be delivered under this letting will be called for at Harrisburgh. Mr. MAHER is known to be responsible, and the contract will, doubtless, be awarded to him. At the rates offered, it seems to be cheaper to feed the troops on fresh beef than on salt.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION AGAIN.

The Cabinet had a meeting to-day, as was supposed, for the purpose of determining what should be done with the "inevitable chattel." Our officers are getting more volunteers of that kind than are wanted. In fact, the negro has become a kind of Tartar, that the Government can neither hold nor let go. The Cabinet adjourned without disposing of Sambo—not a surprising fact, considering that Sambo has been on hand so long.

AN ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Secessionists of the ancient City of Alexandria were in a heap of trouble to-day. They professed to have reliable information that the rebels would attack the Federal troops there and thereabouts within the coming twenty-four hours, and they were all in haste to move from the threatened, and as they professed to believe, doomed city. A chattel who brought word from a rebel in the camp at Manassas, to a brother in Alexandria, said that the rebel leaders had fixed upon the hour of 12 o'clock to-morrow, as the time when the "greasy mechanics" of the North were to evacuate the soil of Virginia, or so much thereof as was without the range of the City of Alexandria; but as yet Gen. MCDOWELL has received no notice to that effect, nor does he appear to entertain any fears of such a result as the rebels threaten.

NOT PALATABLE FOR THE REBELS.

Several Pennsylvanians, including Hon. E. MCPHERSON and Hon. W. D. KELLY, members of Congress, Hon. G. R. SMITH, of the Pennsylvania Senate, and Dr. PULISTON, Secretary of the late Peace Conference, to-day visited the head-quarters of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at Alexandria. Being serenaded by the regimental band, the gentlemen named addressed the people and the members of the regiment. I venture to say, it is a long time since such patriotic sentiments were uttered in the late head-quarters of the rebels. At least twelve hundred people were present, including a large proportion of citizens. There were a few present who exhibited their "pheelinks" by scowls and clenched fists, but the greatest portion of the people merely cheered each speaker. After these exercises the visitors were escorted out of the city by the band of the Fifth.

AN ADVENTURE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

An agent of the Government who has, within the past ten days, visited Frederick and Harper's Ferry, returned this afternoon and made his report to Gen. SCOTT and the President. He went last Friday, by way of Frederick to Harper's Ferry. There was nothing attractive at the former place, and he pushed on to the latter, where he was seized and placed under guard two nights and a day, although he had many friends in the ranks. They took his pistol and such effects as he had that were of any use to themselves, and finally, by some management and the exertion of his friends among the soldiers, he was allowed to leave the place. He made his way as rapidly as possible to the Relay House.

As the train came on to the Relay, last night it was fired into by Federal pickets, the engineer having failed to obey his instructions to stop the train. One man was slightly injured. Our troops have orders to stop and examine every train that passes.

This gentleman informs me that there are eight thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, in all, including one thousand stationed at Point of Rocks. He represents the position of the enemy as a very strong one, but the men were illy armed and in bad temper. He saw frequent difficulties between officers and subordinates. They spent most of their time in swaggering and drinking. The troops are much demoralized, but he thinks they will make a desperate fight at first.

There were indications of an intention to evacuate the post, but he could get no positive information. They expect an attack from the West, and keep a sharp look-out every night, the men sleeping on their arms.

RUSH OF CONTRATORS.

Mr. CAMERON was at his office to-day. There is an overwhelming rush of contractors after him and Secretary WELLES every moment of the day, seeking their interference and favors in the giving of contracts. Such interference is not in the line of their legitimate duties, and they would be under obligations to those who desire to make money by serving the Government in this way, if they will put in their lowest bids and take their chances. If the legion of contractors about Washington would remember this, it will greatly relieve the Secretaries and prove of equal advantage to themselves and the interests of the country.

Several of the regiments are adopting the plan of baking their own bread fresh every night, on the camp ground.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE MEN.

It is understood to-day that Gov. BANKS' plans for increasing the Army, by an increase of one hundred thousand men, will be adopted. It is reported that the President has already begun, with Mr. CAMERON and Gen SCOTT, to arrange the quotas of these men from the several States.

The report that Gen. BUTLER was to be ordered back to Annapolis, was without foundation.

There was a grand parade and review of the New-York First, Ninth, Fourteenth and Garibaldi Guards. The line was formed on the Avenue, and gave a marching salute to the President, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. BANKS and Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON. It is almost unnecessary to say that the regiments made a grand display.

LAST PARADE OF THE SEVENTH.

The final parade of the Seventh was made this afternoon. The President, Gen. CAMERON and Gen. BANKS were present, and reviewed the regiment. Gen CAMERON made a speech to the regiment, in which he thanked them for their prompt and efficient action, and for the patriotism they had manifested in being the first organized and armed regiment which came to the support of the Government. He assured them that they had the confidence, the esteem and the thanks of the Administration, and that they deserved the thanks of every patriot. He promised them that in the event of another necessity arising for their presence in Washington, or wherever the heat of the contest might be, the Government would call upon them again, confident that in the future, as in the past, they would cordially and promptly respond. He also expressed the belief that they might soon again be in the tented field.

One remark made by Gen. CAMERON had peculiar significance. He said that the war would not close until the causes which produced the contest had been entirely removed.

The Seventh leave for home to-morrow in a special train, and will arrive at New-York about noon of Saturday. They will have an ovation here, and those who have the highest opportunity of judging of their service, unqualifiedly express the opinion that they deserve an ovation from the City of New-York. They have shown a prompt willingness to do all that the Government required, and it is known that they stand recorded at the War Department as at the service of the Government whenever required. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The following order has just been delivered to Col. LEFFERTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

Special Order No. 146.

The commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers will proceed with his regiment to the City of New-York, where it will be mustered out of the service of the United States, by Lieut M. COGSWELL, Eighth Regiment.

It is the desire of the War Department, in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the capital when it was believed to be in peril, and to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged, has now expired. The service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native City with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the Government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them, the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New-York.

By order

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Col. LEFFERTS, Camp Cameron.

The Regiment will leave May 31, at 6 P. M., via Baltimore. The Government have purchased the camp equipage. The large lot of stores will be presented to the Fire Zouaves.

HEAD QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., CAMP CAMERON, May 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.—Special Order No. 146 Head quarters United States Army is hereby promulgated, and in compliance therewith this Regiment will parade fully uniformed, in overcoats, armed and equipped for the march, at 6½ o'clock P. M., 31st inst.—blankets rolled and strapped upon the knapsack. Each soldier must carry his canteen and haversack. Pistols, unloaded, must be packed in the knapsacks. The Commissary will provide two days' rations for each man. By order of

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

(Signed) J. H. LIEBENAR, Adjutant.

A son of Judge THOMPSON, Major WM. P. THOMPSON, a young lawyer, resident at Fairmount, Marion County, Va., and Aid-de-Camp of General THOMAS S. HAYMOND, Commander of the Confederate troops in West Virginia, commanded the first company which marched to Grafton. Another son, a student at law at Fairmount, is also a Secessionist and a private in said company.

JASPER.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

A gentleman who arrived this morning from the neighborhood of Centreville, Va., twenty-three miles from Alexandria, reports that he was informed there were about 4,000 secession troops in that vicinity. He also confirms the report that prominent men continued to be seized and conveyed further into Virginia, as hostages for the safety of about forty secession soldiers now in Washington, awaiting the orders of the Government.

The Garibaldi Guard arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

Lieut. DENYSE has been ordered to the steamer *Philadelphia*. He was lately attached to the *Baltimore*.

Lieut. T. SCOTT FILLEBROWN, who for two years has been in command at Anacostra, has been detached, and ordered to the *Roanoke*, which is commanded by Capt. W. E. NICHOLSON, to be put in immediate commission.

Eleven steamers are gathered at the Washington Navy-yard, fitting out with ammunition, stores and guards, for some destination not publicly known.

The difficulties with the New-York Fourteenth Regiment, growing out of the trouble between the State authorities and Union Defence Committee, have been settled, and the regiment will remain here.

WM. T. WOOD, of New-York, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings.

HUGH MAHER, of Chicago, is the lowest bidder for the great beef contract for the army. He offers to deliver it here for four dollars and forty-eight cents.

It has been determined by the Government to give every man, of whatever rank, serving in the Army or Navy, a diploma on fine parchment paper, signed by the President and heads of the Departments.

No proposals for the loan of nearly $14,000,000, under an act of June last, were opened. There were offers for the Treasury notes, but as those for the bonds were restricted to par, and only six per centum allowed, it is not known that there were any bidders.

The thirty days' notice, required by law before the power to issue Treasury notes could accrue, expired to-day, and the Department will, therefore, avail itself of that means of meeting the wants of the Treasury.

Although Ex-Gov. BANKS had signified his willingness to accept the office of Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, it was thought best, for reasons of State policy, to confer upon him that of Major-General.

The revocation of the leave of absence of CARL SCHURZ was solely on account of the desire that the business of the American Legation at Madrid should not be suspended, the former Minister having left the Spanish capital.

The new Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. ROBERT ANDERSON has just been assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. His Head-quarters for the present is Louisville. Col. JONATHAN AMORY has been appointed Dispatch-Agent at Boston for the State Department.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday last, were $360,000.

The Garibaldi Guard, of New-York, marched to the President's house this afternoon, and were reviewed by the President, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary SEWARD. They afterwards drew up in line before the residence of the Sardinian Minister.

It is understood that the Garibaldi Guard and New-York Ninth Regiment will very soon be ordered to important advance movements into Virginia.

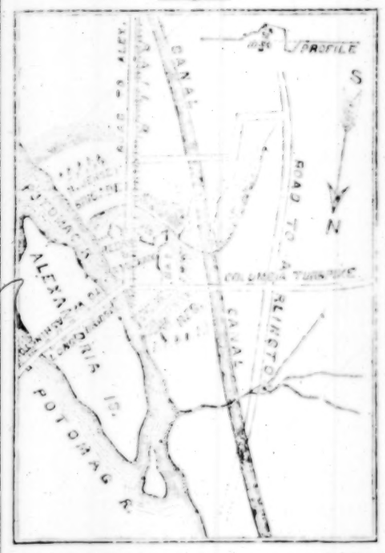
Two-night two Regiments of the District Volunteers were ordered to arms, with orders to make preparations for a long march.

The troops near Alexandria commenced last night throwing up entrenchments about one mile west of that city, to command the approaches from the Virginia side.

Between 200 and 300 bbls. of flour were seized at the Arlington Mills, six miles from Alexandria, this morning. The flour was intended for the use of the secession forces.

The Secretary of State to-night is again dispensing his hospitalities to various military officers; including some from the Second and Twenty-fifth, New-York; Fifth, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey regiments, together with sundry officers of the District militia and Marine corps. Among other guests at the brilliant entertainment were the Foreign Ministers and Cabinet officers.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.



The engraving is designed to represent the *Tete de Pont*, or Bridge Head—for defending the Long Bridge on the Virginia side—thrown up by the New-York Seventh Regiment and New-Jersey Brigade. It is to be mounted with heavy guns *en barbette*.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NIAGARA.

RECORD OF HER DOINGS AT CHARLESTON—CAPT. MCKEAN FLAG OFFICER OF THE GULF SQUADRON—THE CONFEDERATE VESSELS AT HAVANA OBLIGED TO HAUL DOWN THEIR COLORS—FROM KEY WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

During the four days and four nights that have elapsed since our arrival in these waters, we have boarded and warned off the whole Southern Coast thirteen vessels, and captured one, the *General Parkhill*, belonging to citizens of this place.

She had among her papers a letter from one of the owners, ordering the Captain of her to procure in Liverpool, England, a "Palmetto Flag," for such was the condition of affairs here, that on his arrival he would not be permitted to enter port without it, and he would be fired into if he hoisted the "Stars and Stripes."

Two of these flags were found on board of her, and the carpenter, Mr. ROSE, stated that she hoisted these colors on leaving England. She was laden with salt, spirits and tobacco, and sent to Philadelphia in charge of Midshipman WINFIELD SCOTT SHLEY, with a crew of ten men from the *Niagara*. Six of her crew volunteered to join us, and the balance (eleven) were sent to Philadelphia in the prize. The ship and cargo is probably worth $25,000 or $30,000.

Had she not persisted in forcing the blockade, and communicating by signals with the shore, after she had been boarded and warned off by Lieut. POTTER, she would not have been taken.

On Sunday last a warlike demonstration was made towards the *Niagara* by two armed steamers, accompanied as far as the bar by thirty or forty large launches, apparently well armed and filled with men. So soon as the steamers got out we made chase, but before we could bring them within range of our eleven-inchers, they popped in over the bar, and made for the city. By their manœuvres, they evidently wished to decoy us into shoal water. We expect them to make an attack every day.

The people are very much exasperated at the appearance of the *Niagara* off their harbor. Uncle Sam should send some small gun boats here, as the water is *so shoal* we cannot get within gunshot of their small craft.

About 3 P. M. yesterday, a steamer was discovered standing towards us from the city, bearing a flag of truce at the fore, and as we made out, at the same time the secession flag at the peak; but on her approaching nearer we discovered it to be the English Jack. A gentleman was pacing the deck in full uniform, cocked hat, white feather, &c., with about fifteen other gentlemen around him in citizens' dress. It turned out to be the English Consul, who came off to communicate with Capt. MCKEAN in regard to the English ships then in the harbor. He had just received a telegram from Lord LYONS, saying that all neutral vessels would be allowed fifteen days to leave the port, but Capt. MCKEAN had fixed upon twenty, from the date of our arrival. During his stay the steamer paddled round the *Niagara* twice, when the citizens on board of her, evidently spies, inspected every part of our ship with opera-glasses. When they caught sight of our bow-gun, the only one run out, I noticed that a feeling of impotent rage was plainly depicted on every countenance. The Consul was handsomely received with a guard, and the band playing "God save the Queen," and when he left a salute of nine guns was given him. No one else was permitted to come on board, or any communication to be made whatever between the vessels.

The young men in the Consul's boat asked one of our middies many questions—"How many guns have you? what size? and also communicated to him that "they had a steamer in there that mounted twenty-five guns," when he was punched by his companion, who said, "Yes, but she only draws eighteen inches of water," no doubt referring to the famous *Floating Battery*. The other one then said, "Never mind, we have the prettiest flag that floats, except that one," (in a sarcastic manner, at the same time pointing to ours,) and "we're coming out to tow you in to-morrow."

It is now late in the afternoon, and they have not yet made their appearance. Commodore TATNALL has command of the Georgia and South Carolina naval forces, and we suppose they are now collecting them to come down upon us together.

They will be warmly received, for we are always ready, and perfectly willing. SIONARA.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP NIAGARA, GULF SQUADRON, HAVANA, May 21, 1861.

We arrived here on the 19th inst., at noon, for the purpose of taking in a supply of coal and water; this done, we shall proceed direct to Pensacola, when Capt. MCKEAN will assume the duty of Flag-officer of this squadron. No more loyal, patriotic, trustworthy, and efficient officer could have been chosen by the Navy Department for this distinguished command, and I have no doubt whatever that he will soon have the blockade so systematized on this part of our coast as to have the rebel vessels under his complete control. [On our arrival a salute of 21 guns was fired for the town, and 15 for the Spanish Commodore. As we passed up this harbor we noticed secession bunting flying from the mainmasts of two American ships. An order was soon issued by Capt. MCKEAN that it must be hauled down, and Lieut. POTTER was sent to have it executed. The daring Captains at first refused, when the boats' crews were ordered to haul it down for them, but before this could be accomplished they assented and hauled it down themselves.

The famous yacht *Wanderer* was captured a few days ago by Commander CRAVEN, of the *Crusader*, and taken into Key West.

The *Webb*, of New-Orleans, was reported to our Consul-General, Mr. SHUFALDT, as being sold, and had hoisted the British flag; but upon an investigation he found the sale to be a sham, and quite a spirited correspondence took place between himself and the English Consul on the subject. She finally went out with two other vessels, all under protest by him and the Spanish authorities, bound to New-Orleans.

We have learned here that the rebels have shut up two channels at the mouth of the Mississippi, by sinking vessels in them, so the third, and last one, only remains to be blockaded by us, which will now be done effectually in the course of a few days. United States troops are daily expected here, bound to Key West, from Texas.

Provisions and everything else is very high, and two large failures occurred yesterday—firms which were supposed to be the safest in the city. The merchants, and others, feel the sad effect of the rebellion here, almost as much as the rebels do themselves, for they depend upon the United States for nearly everything they eat. Two hundred and fifty head of cattle arrived last week from Florida—and beef is selling at 30 cents per pound, and not a choice piece at that—chickens, $12 a dozen.

The people are delighted, however, at the firm stand our Government has taken, and are perfectly amazed at the immense army now ready for service at the North. A Spanish man-of-war will be dispatched in a few days for New-York, for the purpose of carrying a large amount of specie, and will return with the mail and any dispatches given her—the mail steamers not being considered as yet entirely safe from privateers. The *Bienville*, from New-York, Capt. BULLOCK, is now three days overdue.

A stabbing affair occurred yesterday on board of the American ship *Ocean Traveler*, from Maine. Two of the crew (Sandwich Islanders) attempted to kill the mate, and one of them succeeded in giving him two severe stabs, one on each side of his body. They then jumped overboard, when the mate fired two shots at them out of a revolver, one ball lodging in the hip of one of the men. The rascals were brought on board of the *Niagara*, and confined in irons, and to-day they were sent to the American Consul, who will dispose of the case. Our surgeon was sent for, who dressed the wounds that were inflicted upon the mate. He says it is doubtful about his recovery. Commodore KCKEAN, in company with our Consul-General, paid his respects to the Captain-General yesterday. The authorities are disposed to do everything in favor of the Government, and like the new appointment, Mr. SHUFELDT, exceedingly.

A project is now on foot by influential and wealthy men in this city to establish a regular line of Spanish mail steamers between this port and New-York, provided the same privileges will be granted to them as are allowed to the United States mail steamers here. We cannot doubt but that our Government would cheerfully grant to Spanish mail steamers the same favors that have been extended to our steamers by this Government.

I have just learned that the commander of the *Crusader*, now at Key West, has just taken possession of the steamer *Suwanee*, just arrived at that port from New-Orleans, with provisions &c. He has now in his possession the yacht *Wanderer* and steamer *Suwanee*. The former is now being armed, and will be sent to the Gulf under the command of a Lieutenant. Seven American vessels arrived here to-day,—and in one day last week, 30.

MAY 22—Noon.—The *Crusader* arrived from Key West yesterday, having been ordered over here by Commander MCKEAN. She reported everything going on right, and that the city was under martial law. Major ROBERTS, United States Army, who accompanied Lieut.-Commanding CRAVEN, says that 180 men of the city have formed two volunteer companies, and reported themselves to him for service, which he accepted.

It is absolutely necessary that a man-of-war should lay at that station all the time, and the *Crusader* returned this morning. The *Huntsville* arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. She will accompany us to-day at 12 o'clock, bound to Fort Pickens. Capt. ADAMS' conduct at that place is much talked about here and at Key West. It is generally conceded that he ought not to be in command. I believe he has a son in the Southern army. More anon. SIONARA.

P. S.—Paroled officers and troops (250) belonging to Gen. TWIGGS' command, who surrendered to the Secessionists in Texas, (*en route* for New-York,) passed Key West in a small brig yesterday morning. They were on an allowance of half a pint of water per day.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 30.

In the *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD, Judge TREAT yesterday decided the return of Gen. HARNEY insufficient, and sustained the demurrer. Counsel for the respondent then asked leave to amend the return, which was granted.

Colonel BLAIR'S Regiment yesterday was sworn into the United States service for three years.

About two hundred citizens of Southern Illinois left for the South a day or two since, for the purpose of joining the Confederate Army.

The *Paducah Herald*, the *Columbus Crescent* and the *Hickman Courier*, secession papers in Western Kentucky, have suspended.

Four steamers passed Vicksburgh on the 23d inst., with Confederate troops from New-Orleans, for Fort Smith, Arkansas.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Condition of Affairs in the State—The Military Excitement—Morale of the Troops—Bad Commissariat—Fears of Slave Insurrection—Matters Along the Mississippi, &c.

We have obtained important intelligence relative to the situation of affairs in Louisiana from Mr. RICHARD FAIRCHILD, who, for several years, has resided in St. Mary's Parish, in that State.

Mr. FAIRCHILD is a British subject, and by reason of this fact, he was enabled to leave the State unmolested. He took his departure two weeks since, with his family, by steamer from New-Orleans, and proceeded to St. Louis; thence he came to Pittsburgh by steamer, and arrived in this City on Wednesday.

Mr. FAIRCHILD states that throughout Louisiana an intense excitement existed among the people. The news of the united sentiment of the North, and the extensive preparations making to maintain the power of the Government, had intensified the hostility of public feeling against the Government, and the determination was expressed to submit to the United States only when they were killed. The soldiery and masses of the people expressed confidence in their success, and the stupid bragadocio of the South, that "one Southerner was a match for five Yankees," was often repeated and used to stimulate others to enroll themselves in the rebel ranks. The leaders who control the movements did not fully share in this confidence when conversing with one another, and some even admitted the possibility of the Government accomplishing its purposes, but contending they could only do so by effecting the annihilation of the Southern people.

Previous to his departure, Mr. FAIRCHILD visited the rebel camp on the Metaire Race Course, near New-Orleans. Eight thousand troops were there quartered, of whom he thought five thousand were well armed and fairly equipped. The remainder were indifferently supplied with arms and equipments. Much disturbance and dissatisfaction existed among them, owing to the inferior food supplied them, and the limited quantities and irregular manner in which it was dealt out. The want of proper clothing and blankets was also a great source of complaint. The camp is situated in the midst of a swamp, from which they were supplied with water. The means were not forthcoming, and did not exist, to properly equip and supply a large force; what means was obtained came reluctantly, and of course it could not be expected that the soldiers could get their pay.

Their rations consisted only of pork, beans, bread and coffee, and these often of the most inferior quality. Mr. F. was informed by the soldiers that they had several times been three or four days at a time without any beverage but swamp-water.

As a class the soldiers are inefficient, except those from New-Orleans, they being largely composed of mechanics and working-men.

Many companies of these are well drilled, and present a very soldier-like appearance. But the troops from the parishes present a sad spectacle. They are mostly planter's sons, unused to toil of any kind, reared in indolence, often dissipated and physically weak. An ordinary Northern militia muster in the country in times of peace, would furnish better material for immediate service than the mass of the rebel troops that have come from the Louisiana parishes. In many instances the soldiers brought negro servants with them, but greatly to their "young masters'" grief, they were sent back—the Commissariat being too low to admit of the luxury of privates in the ranks being furnished with servants.

The number of rebel troops in Louisiana, Mr. FAIRCHILD estimates at 15,000. This is based upon the representations of leading Secessionists with whom he is acquainted, and among them were Ex-Gov. MOUTON, President of the Louisiana Convention, and Gen. KEARNEY. Their number, however, may be over estimated, but in any event the figures do not represent near that number of well-armed, well-disciplined and efficient troops.

The women of Louisiana share in the prevalent feeling. Even before sunrise Mr. F. had seen them industriously at work, and continuing their exertions until dark, in making clothing for the troops.

Compared with the troops whom he saw at Cairo, St. Louis, Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. FAIRCHILD says the Louisiana are much inferior in powers of endurance, discipline, martial appearance, and arms and equipments.

The statement made that a British vessel had brought to New Orleans 275,000 stand of arms, Mr. F. says is untrue. He was on board of the vessel, and having heard the report, he made inquiries and learned from the officers that no arms had been brought out in her at all. They said, however, that they had heard at Liverpool that arms were to be sent to New Orleans by a Bremen vessel.

A novel feature in the military movements of the State was a body of 1 500 free negroes, who were armed, and were daily drilling in New-Orleans. Mr. FAIRCHILD witnessed one of their parades. He states that they exhibit a fair proficiency in their evolutions. The non-commissioned officers were selected from the negroes themselves, but they were commanded by whites. The whole body had enlisted for general service, and were subject to be ordered to any point, at the option of the authorities.

Slaves, too, were being armed, in many cases. This was especially the case in Caddo and St. Mary's parishes, and in the sugar-growing portions of the Attakapas country. Many planters there had obtained arms, and placed them in the hands of their most trusted slaves.

Though this had been done with the view to security, yet many fears were expressed as to the result upon the slaves themselves. Insubordination was of frequent occurrence, and insolence was heard from slaves such as none would have been guilty of six months since. Mr. FAIRCHILD was called upon in his parish to perform patrol duty, and whilst thus engaged, the uneasy restlessness of the negroes became painfully apparent. The impression existed among them that some action had been taken by the General Government by which they were freed from the control of their masters, who were now with the local authorities endeavoring to still hold them in subjection. In one case, an old and trusted servant, in the presence of Mr. FAIRCHILD, asked a gentleman what he thought of the war. The reply was that he thought it was a glorious war; and he put the same question to the negro. He replied, in his turn, that he didn't know; that his master had put guns into their hands, but he was afraid it would take more than one man to get them away again. The gentleman told him that if he heard him speak thus again, he would hang him. In St. Mary's parish, where there was a population of 3 700 whites among 15,000 negroes, a strong feeling of alarm was beginning to be felt, and the utmost vigilance was observed to check any insurrection which might be attempted.

When Mr. FAIRCHILD left, the people of New-Orleans were daily expecting the port to be blockaded. Business had almost ceased, and nothing but ruin seemed to stare the commercial classes in the face. From his business relations with merchants, Mr. F is certain that a large majority are Union men now, as they have always been. New-Orleans had always exhibited a preponderating strength in favor of the Union so long as a free expression of sentiment was allowed. As late as the 22d day of February last Mr. F. saw a gentleman proceed from St. Charles-street down to Front Levee-street, and there raise a large American flag on which was inscribed, under two hands clasped, the words, "United we stand, divided we fall." The announcement of this defiant act created intense feeling among the Secessionists, who assembled in front of the St Charles Hotel and proceeded in a body to the levee with the purpose of taking down the flag. They found, however, some hundreds of determined men surrrounding the flagstaff, all armed and many with rifles, and with the avowed purpose of keeping the old flag flying on the birthday of the Father of his Country. They were undisturbed, and the bunting waved until night, when it was voluntarily taken down. This is the last instance, so far as Mr. F. is aware, of the Stars and Stripes being displayed in New-Orleans.

Now a terrible despotism rules the State. To utter sentiments favorable to the United States Government is certain ruin, if not death; to be silent is to lay one's self liable to be called a Submissionist to-day; and an Abolitionist to-morrow, if the suspected party does not at once avow treasonable sentiments. It is an every-day occurrence that men who have means to enable them to depart, are driven out; and thousands are in despair that they cannot flee from the terror that surrounds them. Mr. FAIRCHILD has himself seen two men hung by mob violence—one, he thought, from his voice, a Massachusetts man, at Galveston, and the other an Irishman, at Indianola,—both because they were accused of being Abolitionists. He has no doubt that such instances are of frequent occurrence.

The instances even in the parishes of men daring to utter sentiments in favor of the Government are exceedingly rare. But few have the temerity to attempt it. A few weeks since Mr. FAIRCHILD heard an old citizen of St. Mary's parish say, "The South has been playing a game of brag a good while; I hope the Government will order her up now." He had hardly uttered the words when an official of the place responded, "The day is not far off when you will be hung up for that sentiment."

Up to a fortnight since the banks at New-Orleans were still paying specie, but the pressure upon them was heavy, and the prospect seemed certain that there would be a suspension soon. All bills and notes due from the planting country were uncollected and uncollectable. Every day they were going to protest, and public and personal credit had both been swept away. In the meantime, all industrial pursuits, in which the working white men had been employed, had ceased, and thousands of men, many with families dependent upon them, were out of employment. Great destitution and suffering existed, and the only alternative for the men was to take up arms, with the hope of obtaining sufficient means to supply their families with food. No systematic provision was made for the support of soldiers' families, though, in some instances, this had been promised by planters in the parishes as an inducement for the unemployed to enlist, but whether the promise had been fulfilled or not, Mr. FAIRCHILD was uninformed.

In anticipation of the blockade, the planters are making extraordinary exertions to supply the South with food. Mr. FAIRCHILD had visited, in his business relations, over two hundred plantations within the past three months, and three acres of corn were now planted to one of previous seasons, and there was every prospect of an abundant yield. A brother-in-law, who last year had planted 50 acres of corn, this year had planted 280 acres. A neighboring planter in St. Mary's Parish, who last year put in 70 acres, was this year cultivating 400 acres in corn. Cotton and sugar were cultivated correspondingly less.

In New Orleans, the house of CONVERSE & Co. estimated there was about four months' provisions if none was exported to the country. Flour was selling at $9 to $9 25, having risen $2 within a week, and pork at $22, with a fair supply. Mr. FAIRCHILD thinks that the South will not suffer to any extent for the want of food.

Still the blockade, he thinks, is the most powerful means used by the Government to bring about the submission of the rebels. The paralysis of industry, the sufferings of large numbers of white families, the destruction of the commercial interests, and the consequent depreciation] of all property in value, and the uncertainty of life—all, he thinks, must cause a reaction of public sentiment so powerful that it will be heard, or else universal anarchy will be the result in which the rebel leaders will be swept away with all else.

On the passage from New-Orleans to St. Louis, the steamer in which Mr. FAIRCHILD and family had taken passage, was stopped at Norfolk, a landing in Mississippi near the Tennessee line. The manifest of the steamer was overhauled and the boat allowed to pass on. From above Memphis they were again brought to, and Gen PILLOW, with other officers, came aboard the boat. He personally examined the manifest, and in his intercourse with officers and passengers was gentlemanly and respectful. His inferior officers, however, acted very differently. One said he wanted something from the boat, as they were short of provisions, and at their request the master had a hogshead of sugar rolled ashore for their benefit. They then demanded two cases of champagne and one of claret. These, however, were not on the boat, and thus disappointed, they attempted to levy a contribution of ice. This neither crew nor passengers would suffer in the then state of the thermometer, and the rebels concluded to attempt no further depredations in that quarter.

The fortifications near Memphis, Mr. FAIRCHILD was informed, were strong, and well defended by four small pieces of cannon. Gen. PILLOW stated that they had at that time 2,000 men quartered at that point.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements in Advance—Col. Duryea Acting Brigadier—Important Proclamation—The Zouaves at Camp Butler—Stampede of Slaves, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BUTLER, NEAR HAMPTON, Va., Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

The New-York Fifth (Col. DURYEA'S) and Second (Col. CARR'S) Regiments are still encamped between Fortress Monroe and the old village of Hampton—one of the first settled in Virginia. The advent of the Zouaves seems to have produced a panic throughout the surrounding country. The inhabitants have all fled, with the exception of a few who adhere to the cause of the Union. "Red Devils" is the complimentary appellation which the Secessionists have bestowed upon the followers of Col. DURYEA.

On Sunday night, Capt. WAUGH, with his entire company, occupied the Chesapeake Female Seminary, a large building, on an elevated site, near the camp, which had given shelter to the enemy. The American flag now waves over it, and can be seen for miles around. The same day Capt. KILPATRICK made a reconnoissance, bringing back valuable information concerning the forces of the foe. Important movements in advance are evidently about to take place. Yesterday, four regiments from Fortress Monroe sailed up Hampton Roads, running the fire of the batteries at Sewall's Point, and took post at Newport News, a point of land at and commanding the mouth of James River, on which, bear in mind, Richmond is situated.

Troops are daily arriving at Fortress Monroe. Among these at Newport News is the New-York Eighth.

Major Gen. BUTLER, on Monday, reviewed the Zouaves, and expressed to Col. DURYEA and his officers his delight with the excellent discipline of the corps, and his appreciation of the abilities of the commandant. The next day he issued the following proclamation, appointing Col. DURYEA to the command of all the forces at Old Point Comfort:

FORT MONROE, VA., May 27th, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 5.—Col. A. DURYEA, Fifth Regiment Volunteers, will at once assume command of the camp of the two New-York regiments, Mr. SEGAR'S farm, and issue such orders and make such regulations, consistent with the Articles of War, as will insure good order and a thorough system of instruction and discipline; he will see that a proper guard is posted each night over the well and on and near the bridge leading toward the fort, in such manner that there can be no danger of harm to them. Any depredations committed upon the property of citizens or any unnecessary inconvenience imposed upon them by any number of the command, must be promptly noticed and reported in writing to the Major General commanding the Department.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.

GRIER TALMADGE, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. KILPATRICK, this morning, with twenty men, marched to Hampton and took possession of the place. Of the result of his mission I will give you a fuller account hereafter. He carried with him the following, to be published to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Hampton and vicinity:

Having been placed, by order of Major-Gen. BUTLER, in command of the troops in this vicinity, outside of the walls of Fort Monroe: hereby notify all, that

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM GERMANY.

Reception of the Message of the President of the United States—Views of the German Press on American Affairs, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, Friday, May 10, 1861.

The news of the President's Message, and its extraordinary consequences, could not fail to produce in Europe a deep impression. It has been fashionable to call the people of the Free States cold-blooded and "materialistic." It is the favorite charge which the German romancers and the theorizing bier-house philosophers bring against us. How often have I heard it said, "Alas! you Americans have no patriotism, no heart!" Only the other day a letter published in a country paper here, from a SAXON who resided in the neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio, affirmed that the whole American people were, like their officials, "the most pious of the pious on Sunday, and thieves all the week." (N. B.—As that man in Cleveland sympathizes with the South, he had better be looked after.)

The Press of Germany has in general, however, done the cause of the North justice. Only a few miserable sheets, such as the *Leipzigu Zeitung*, have persisted in the most disgusting and lying cant upon the subject,—accusing the Union party of Abolition fanaticism; talking of the forced conversion of the New-York *Herald*, which they style "*the leading paper*" of New-York, as a flagrant violation of the freedom of the Press, (as though getting behind a newspaper should make a traitor safe!) and indulging in other vagaries of that description. With these exceptions, the German papers represent the German people, which is unequivocally on the side of the Union and the North.

When I say, then, that the recent news has surprised Germany, I mean, in the main, that the surprise is a joyful one. The German Liberals are proud to think that a free people, without other motive than their patriotism, have given an instance of grand enthusiasm and heroic self-denial to the world, for which history in vain seeks a parallel. The events of the last week have gone far towards wiping out, in the sight of Europe, the stain which the six months preceding had made upon the scutcheon of the Republic. For the first time since November, we Americans are able to hold up our heads, and thank God for our Fatherland.

Do not imagine, either, that we are satisfied with boasting to admiring Europe of the heroism of our brethren. From all sides we hear of American students who are returning to offer their services to the country they are proud to own. Several of my personal friends are gone or going. There is not an American from the Northern States now at Freiberg, but has formed his determination, and is ready to go at the first call. The only indifferent men here are two or three Southerners, who lament that they may be obliged to return, by lack of money. At the end of the present Academic year, which closes in July, I venture to say there will be a stampede of the Americans here.

And you may be sure that what we feel, isolated as we are in these quiet, mining districts, thrills the souls of our countrymen at the universities with much greater power. Long before you receive these lines, the young men arriving among us from Berlin, Jena, Bonn and Heidelberg, will forestall the assertions I now make.

We who are detained, while our brethren are already in the field, though our exile be prolonged but a few days more, await the hour of release with impatient longing. But we console ourselves with the thought that, although we may not be among the laborers of the first hour, we shall not wait until the eleventh. Meanwhile our hopes, our prayers, and such active preparations as we can make in a foreign land, are given to the great cause. God speed the Holy War! R. W. R.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

A Slaver Captured—United States Cruisers in Port—Arrivals of Coolies—Proportion of Deaths on Board Coolie Ships—Commercial News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

I had scarcely mailed my last letter to the TIMES when I received information from Cardenas of the capture near that port, by the Spanish schooner-of-war *Habanero*, of a schooner without colors, from which a cargo of Africans had very recently been landed, but who had not been discovered at the date of our last advices. The *prize* was brought to this port 21st inst., and proves to be the American schooner *Potomac*—a very beautiful vessel.

The British steamer-of-war *Barracouta* arrived from Jamaica 17th inst., having in tow the Spanish brigs *Lola* and *Castella*, which she had captured last October, under suspicion of their having been engaged in the Slave trade. They had been taken to Jamaica, where, there not now being a "Court of Mixed Commission," the authorities refused to have anything to do with them. They have been brought here, therefore, and the "Court of Mixed Commission" will have to decide whether or not they are good and lawful prizes.

This, unless I greatly err, is the second, or at most the third case, brought before that court during the period I have resided in this city—the British Judge and the British Arbitrator of which court both receiving liberal stipends for doing next to nothing. However, these two vessels will afford those and the Spanish officials of the court some *amusement* for the next three or four months.

The United States steamer *Suwanee*, Lieut. DUNCAN commanding, arrived here from Key West, on the 18th inst., to take some portion of the passengers (soldiers) from the overcrowded transport-schooners *Urbana* and *Horace*. The *Suwanee*, unfortunately, arrived a few hours too late, both the schooners having sailed previous to the arrival of the *Suwanee*, for your port, where, I hope, they have, before this reaches your hands, arrived in safety.

I was perfectly correct in continuing my efforts to learn the numbers of deaths on board the several ships that have lately arrived at this port with "Asiaticos free colonists," and have now the pleasure of sending them to you, in the order of their arrival, and of adding, that I have made such arrangements with a *Spanish Official*, that I shall hereafter be immediately informed of the number of deaths of "Asiaticos," on the arrival of each ship with them from China.

On the 5th inst., the ship *Alice Thorndike* arrived from Macao *vid* St. Helena, bringing 358 Asiatics free colonists, consigned to Messrs. TORICES, PUENTE & Co. She had two deaths on the passage.

On the 11th inst., the Spanish ship *Incarnacion* arrived, in 105 days, from Macao *vid* St. Helena, with 206 "Asiaticos," having had twelve deaths on the passage.

On the 13th instant, the American ship *Kate Hooper* arrived, in 90 days, from Macao, *vid* St. Helena, with 55 Asiaticos, consigned to Messrs. FORICHE, PUENTE & Co. As I anticipated, from her short passage, she had but few deaths on the passage, only *two* deaths being reported.

On 20th instant, the American ship *Forest Eagle* arrived, in 101 days, from Macao *vid* St. Helena, with 458 Asiaticos, consigned to Messrs. CHAS. CURO & Co. She had 43 deaths on the passage.

The Spanish cavalry is to return to this island from San Domingo, "there not being any occasion for them there, and the expense of maintaining them being very great."

Señor MAZA, the Inspector of "anonymous" (Joint Stock) Societies, has entered upon the duties of his office, by addressing circulars to the several Presidents of the various Joint Stock Societies, "requiring copies of their archives, books and accounts." Some "very pretty" discoveries and disclosures, it is anticipated, will be made.

The United States screw-frigate *Niagara* arrived here on the 19th inst.; the *Crusader* on the 21st, and the *Huntsville*, from your port, on the 22d inst.

I had never before seen so many United States vessels-of-war at one time in this harbor. The *Niagara* sailed the evening of 21st inst. During her stay here, it is reported, her Captain, MACKNAN, seeing the flag of the Confederate States flying from the mast-head of a vessel in this harbor, he went on board of her and compelled that flag to be hauled down. It is also reported that the Creoles are offering to subscribe large amounts of money, should it be required, to aid the Government of the United States.

I send you these two last items as *on dits*, as I have heard them.

The Spanish Bank of Havana is about to issue $300,000 in its bills "on account of the double emission authorized by the Sovereign Disposicion of 6th April last," thus losing no time in flooding the Island with paper money, and withdrawing the gold from circulation. The Bank continues to *decrease* its line of discounts.

I regret to have to report to you the suspension of payments of the house of TORICES, PUENTE & Co., and of R. R. TORICES, Esq., the head of that house, in his individual capacity. It is a singular fact, that most of the houses that have been engaged in the Coolie trade in this Island have (to use a Milesian phrase) "gone to the bad."

Don GREGORIO GARBANCHO and Don JOSE VIGIL, both merchants of this city, have also failed, as has also Señor DELGADO, a merchant of Matanzas, likewise the widow of G. G. DUBOIS, and her partner, CHAS. GROLIER, watchmakers, of this city.

By the Spanish steamer-of-war *Isabella Catolica*, which arrived here 23d inst. from St. Domingo, Don JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE REBALCAVA, the Spanish Admiral, returned. The Haytiens had protested against the St. Domingo Proclamation.

"The most complete tranquillity is stated to reign in all parts of the Dominican territory, and great enthusiasm to exist at the reincorporation of that part of the island with the Spanish monarchy." So says the *Diario de la Marina*, and therefore it must be received with a "grain of salt."

The United States schooner *Nonpariel* arrived yesterday from Key West, with and for the mails.

The Spanish ship *Maria Clotilde* also arrived yesterday, in 106 days from Macao *vid* St. Helena, with 256 "Asiaticos free colonists," consigned to Messrs. BUSTAMANTE TROUCOSO & Co. She had *two* deaths on the passage.

We had excessively heavy rains on the 17th and 18th inst., which extended very generally all over the island. At Puerto Principe, or rather on the way there, five daily mails from this city were detained, the mail carriers being unable to cross the rivers. It is at present very warm, and "yellow jack" has began to show his malignity.

There have been many deaths from this "fell disease."

COMMERCIAL.

The sugar market continues without any marked alteration.

The demand is good and rates continue as per my last quotations—indeed I have heard of one or two small transactions at a trifle higher, but those cannot be taken as a criterion. Strong dry parcels, Nos. 10 to 14, are becoming scarcer and meet with ready sales at full rates. The stock of Clayed Sugars here and at Matanzas are estimated at 312,000 boxes, against 29,000 boxes at this time last year.

Muscovadoes enjoy a rather better demand. For a parcel of 1,400 hhds. fair quality, the produce of four estates, 5¾ reals per arrobe has been offered and refused.

The stock here and at Matanzas is about 15,000 hhds.

Molasses very dull—nothing doing. Clayed is held at 1¾ to 1¾ reals, and Muscovado at 2¼ to 2½ reals per keg of 5½ gallons.

Freights for Europe are firmly maintained, and American vessels are obtaining rather better rates. Coastwise—nothing doing.

Exchanges—Sterling has declined, and first-class 60-day bills may be had at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. prem. The anticipated arrival of a large amount per *Benguela*, from your port, has had a favorable effect on bills on Northern cities.

I quote New-York, &c., &c., 60-day bills, 2½ to 1 per cent. discount.

New-Orleans (short) scarce and rates quite nominal.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ADVANCE GUARD—INCIDENTS BY THE WAY—THE ARRIVAL AND DEBARKATION—THE FORCES AT THE FORTRESS—A CALL TO ARMS—PREPARATIONS FOR DISLODGING THE SECESSIONISTS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AT SEA, ON BOARD THE ALABAMA,
Saturday, May 25, 1861.

Fortune has smiled upon Col. DURYEA'S Advance Guard thus far. Under sunny skies and over a smooth sea, the vessel that carries the Regiment and its fortunes has proceeded, until we are within an hours' sail of Fortress Monroe. If our Virginia experiences are as pleasant as those of our *Alabama* trip, we shall have nothing to complain of.

Of our departure from Fort Schuyler, the parade and review in New-York, the farewell salutations at the pier, and our final start for warmer latitudes, your ubiquitous reporters have already given you full details. The memory of the ovation at home will live forever in the hearts of the Zouaves of the Fifth Regiment, be assured. They know that much is expected of them by their friends, and when the hour comes they will do their duty at all hazards. They realize fully the disadvantage that they labor under, going forth with an inferior arm to do battle with an enemy that is well supplied with the deadly Minié musket. But they never talk of flinching for a moment. They believe that they will not be thus left long, and that, either by private contribution or public effort, they will be supplied speedily with Enfield rifles—money can procure them in your City. Still if they should be called on to go into the conflict before a proper outfit is furnished them, not one would lag behind. They do not too lightly estimate the enemy, but they have a firm faith that if they can get into close quarters they will be more than a match with the bayonet for their opponents, armed at all points. Would it not be shameful to let a moment slip by without making an effort to put men of such temper into a condition to be most serviceable, without exposing them to the certainty of a fearful loss of life in the first engagement with a well appointed opposing force.

The minds of the officers, more than those of the men, have been occupied with such thoughts as these during the day and two nights of the voyage. The soldiers, with that carelessness which is characteristic of the soldier everywhere, have whiled away the time on shipboard with all imaginable methods of making merry, playing all manner of pranks, singing, dancing, and climbing up the rigging.

Soon after the *Alabama* sailed Adjutant HAMBLIN presented a statement of the number of men on board. There were attached to the regiment, 818 officers, musicians and privates.

During Friday, among the numerous vessels which were passed, was the United States transport *Cambridge*, towing a prize. The colors were dipped, salutes fired, and cheers, long and loud, from the men on both sides, were interchanged.

As I close we are rounding to under the guns of Fortress Monroe, the flag-ship *Minnesota* and the *Cumberland*. The black, saucy little steam-tug *Yankee* is lying near us, with two black-muzzled guns on her deck. In the offing are numberless vessels of various classes, which have been captured as prizes, some of them carrying armament and some merchandise, and the *Quaker City*, in the distance, is steaming in, towing a Richmond craft just captured. The *Alabama* comes to anchor, the rigging of the surrounding vessels is manned, cheer after cheer rends the air, and is thrown back in angry mutterings from the "sacred soil of Virginia;" Col. Duryea, Lieut.-Col. Warren, Major Davis, Adjutant Hamblin, and Surgeon Gilbert descend into a small boat and start for the Fortress, where crowds of soldiers are assembling on the beach to meet them, and all on board the *Alabama* are preparing for immediate debarkation.

CAMP OF FIFTH REGIMENT, A. G.,
Near HAMPTON, Va.,
Sunday, May 26, 1861.

Col. DURYEA'S Zouaves are the extreme outpost of the American forces, 6,000 strong, now at Fortress Monroe and vicinity. The Advance Guard is jubilant with the honor of its position. We are in the midst of the enemy's country, two miles beyond the Fortress and three-quarters of a mile beyond the famous well and the long bridge from which Col. DIMICK, three days ago, forced 500 Secessionists to retire. Posted near us are Col. CARR'S Regiment, from Troy, N. Y., and Col. PHELP'S Regiment, from Vermont—both about 800 strong. A regiment, about 500 strong, from Boston, arrived in the *Pembroke* yesterday at Fortress Monroe, and are now within its walls, with the other troops previously gathered there. Another regiment, about 800 strong, said to be Col. ALLEN'S, from New York, has just come into the harbor. Gen. BUTLER, whose head-quarters are at the Fortress, is in command of the whole. Commodore STRINGHAM is in command of the fleet, protected by whose guns our first movements in advance will be conducted.

It was at 9 A. M. yesterday that the *Alabama* let go her anchor. Col. DURYEA immediately had an interview with Gen. BUTLER, in which the latter unfolded to him the plan of the campaign, and assured him that the Zouaves should speedily see active service. Then commenced the labor of debarkation. The regiment, in two divisions, was conveyed to a rotten dock near the bridge, where the men were compelled to land one by one. It was slow work, and it was not until noon that the march for the camping ground commenced. Col. DURYEA established his head-quarters at the farm house of Col. JOHN SEGAR, one of the few Union men here—one of the three who alone had the hardihood to vote the Union ticket here the other day. All the rest were for secession,—war to the knife. The regiment is camped in a field of oats, which in this prolific and sun-kissed soil is already waving with verdure three feet high. The *Yankee*, in going back to the *Alabama* after the stores and camp equipage, ran aground. The consequence was that it was very late before the necessary articles were landed, and the men slept in the open field all night. All night? I should have said a minute fraction of the night, for at dead of night distant sentries discharged their pieces, the drums beat to arms, "Fall in!" resounded throughout the camp, and the soldiers who a little while before had retired wearied with the duties of the day, sprang, freshened with the prospect of a fight, into the ranks and formed in order of battle. The alacrity with which they responded to the call surprised and delighted their officers. There they were with nothing but their bayonets, for no cartridges had as yet been brought ashore, standing ready to receive a foe whose numbers were unknown, whose position could only be guessed at, and whose movements were hidden by a thicket which flanks the camping ground. There they stood, their muskets gleaming in the clear moonlight, not a man shrinking from or seeking to shirk the duties of the moment. It proved to be a false alarm, and after a short drill in the bayonet exercise, the Colonel dismissed the command. Two hours later, there was another general roll of the drums, and the soldiers responded with the same alacrity. But again they were sent back to their blankets, disappointed of the promised engagement. Yesterday, the Secessionists burned a bridge that crosses a small stream near Hampton. Our troops arrived just too late to prevent the conflagration, which was doubtless precipitated by a fear on the part of the Secessionists that we were about to march upon them. At this moment, a detachment is starting for a large female seminary near by, whence the Colonel designs to dislodge a body of the enemy. Your correspondent will be there, and in order that he may, is forced to stop right here, promising to give a full account (D. V.) of all that happens. G. C.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM FORT PICKENS.

FORT PICKENS, Fla., Sunday, May 12, 1861.

DEAR ——: There has been no change here of late. Fort Pickens was originally intended to defend the entrance to the harbor of Pensacola; most of its fire, consequently, is directed seaward. As it might be attacked by an enemy landing on Santa Rosa Island, land defences have been provided for on that side. It was intended also that it should be liable to attack by the forts on the mainland, should an enemy coming from the sea obtain possession of it. In order to effect this, most of the faces or curtains of Fort Pickens are not only commanded by the works on the mainland, but are also either enfiladed or taken in reverse by these works, or by batteries which the enemy have lately constructed.

Commencing at Fort McRae, the shore follows somewhat the same course as the opposite side of the Hudson does at West Point, Fort McRae occupying the position of Ardenla. Commencing at Fort McRae and ending at the Navy-yard, the two lines—one drawn from McRae, the other from the Navy-yard—intersecting at Pickens, would make with each other an angle of about 135°. The several batteries are situated at from about 1,800 to 2,500 yards from us. Thus you see that we are almost completely begirt by a circle of fire.

In order to provide against this, we have been obliged to build traverses, blindages and cover-faces constructed of timber and sand. This, together with landing the stores from the ships, has occupied almost all of our time. We are now literally living under ground.

What we most desire at present are *sand-bags*, heavy guns and *rifled cannon*. We are a small garrison, isolated in an enemy's country, and no point nearer than 1,800 miles from which we can obtain any supplies. Of course we must be considered in the position of a besieged garrison. It is very desirable that we should extend our front towards the right, so as to divide the enemy's fire, and to threaten his left flank—the Navy-yard. As soon as we have accomplished our defensive works in the fort, this will be done. In fact, we may be said to have done so at the present time, and as soon as our heavy guns reach us, we will be in a position to assume the offensive.

Would you like to hear something about the strategy of position? The enemy's right rests on Fort McRae, which is on a small sand peninsula, connected with the main land by a narrow sand causeway, which is overflowed at high water. Fort McRae is an old work, somewhat like Castle William in New-York, and not in very good state of repair. All along the beach from this causeway, the Seceders have been constructing a series of sand batteries, which terminate at the Navy-yard. The length of this line is about four miles—from the causeway three miles. In the centre stands Barrancas, having eighty guns, and a little to the right of all the light-house, which completely overlooks all our works, so that the enemy can see pretty much everything which we are doing. We could not possibly extend our line beyond two miles. The enemy's supplies since the harbor is closed against him have to be obtained by way of Pensacola, about twelve miles off. They are forwarded to that place by the Railroad from Montgomery.

Our garrison is about 900 strong; the seceders can supply, if necessary, about 5,00 more. The enemy's strength is estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. I suspect the first figure to be the true one. I think that he has been removing what he can from the navy-yard, and that he has been constructing a field-work near to Barancas, in which he intends to stand a siege. Should we attack him by his right flank, we will encounter this work in front; if we attack by the left flank, we will cut him off from his supplies and intercept his line of retreat to Pensacola. To do so we must have an increase of force, and some gunboats to penetrate between Santa Rosa and the mainland, so as to cover our landing.

There is no reason why the enemy might not have taken the fort any time last Winter, except that he was afraid; he certainly was not constrained by any principle, as he constantly endeavored to bribe men of the garrison to betray it. The night of our landing had been selected to attack it, but the enemy learned that it was reinforced, and countermanded the order for attack; at least, so say their own papers. The night of our landing the sea was very rough, and it is possible BRAGG thought that it was impossible for us to land at that time. I think that he intended to have attacked us the night that the troops landed from the *Atlantic*, but seeing that we had penetrated the design, he afterwards changed his mind.

The two or three past days have been intensely hot. We are living in casemates, some four or five officers in a room. We have nothing to eat except what is brought from New-York. I have not heard from home since the 3d of last month. We have, however, had papers up to the 20th of April, and have seen occasional papers of the seceders up to the 8th of the present month. Everything of this kind is exceedingly irregular. We have to imagine what is going on at the North.

Adieu. Give my love to all of my friends, and count this letter as two. Yours, ——.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The discussion of Rev. Dr. SPRING'S resolutions was resumed in the Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly on Monday. The most noteworthy speeches were those of Rev. Dr. LORD, of Chicago, who earnestly urged the adoption of the resolutions, stating that some of the ministers connected with the Assembly were in the army of the rebels, and it was necessary that it should place its loyalty above suspicion. Rev. Mr BAKER, of Texas, followed in an exceedingly able and eloquent speech, declaring that he had never prayed in his pulpit for the President of the Confederate States; that he hated secession, but that the Union men remaining in the South would have the last bond of sympathy cut off if these resolutions should be passed.

The crops had failed in the South, and many Presbyters were too poor to send their delegates to Philadelphia. This accounted for the supposed contumacy of some Presbyters.

The speaker came North for two purposes; first, to preserve the unity of the Church; and secondly, through its unity to restore the distracted country. [Applause.] Let this last thread be snapped, and the country was lost. He had witnessed the separation of the Episcopal Church. But two remained, the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian Churches. Twenty four of the ministers of the latter were there; should they be cast off? If so, they would return to their beautiful and glorious South, their fortunes linked with it, and their lives given to its defence.

After Mr. BAKER had concluded, Dr. HODGE moved to lay the whole matter on the table. This motion was rejected by Yeas 74 and Nays 139. The Assembly then adjourned.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Buffalo *Commercial* has information direct from Montgomery through a reliable gentleman who left there on May 19. He says that everything was comparatively quiet at Montgomery, and that about one thousand troops were there. JEFF. DAVIS returned from a visit to Pensacola, on the Friday before his departure, and it was surmised that he would leave at once for Virginia. No hostilities had taken place at Fort Pickens, and the general opinion seemed to be that its capture would not be attempted for the present.

The Secretary of War had decided to accept no more volunteers except for the term of the war. They have been previously enlisted for one year only. Our informant says that no man had been forced to enlist, and that more troops are offering than are required. In Alabama, one hundred and twenty more companies were offered than were necessary to fill the State quota of 13,000 men. The Alabama troops are well armed, but are not well supplied with powder and percussion caps.

Tennessee is full of troops, full 25,000 being armed and equipped. A large camp has been established in Nashville, and troops were gradually extending themselves towards the borders of Kentucky. On Saturday or Sunday week, the Confederate stores at Nashville, consisting of tents, camp equipage and accoutrements, were accidentally burned. The loss was first estimated to be $40,000, but the Nashville papers of Tuesday saw that it will not exceed $17,000.

We learn from this gentleman that the best quality of flour was $11 a barrel, at Montgomery, and corn 8 10 a bushel. Supplies were arriving freely from Louisville, and large quantities of provisions, particularly bacon had been accumulated in Nashville. Many planters have plowed up one fourth of their cotton, and planted corn or sown wheat. They are making every possible preparation for a long war and with the most sanguine hopes of success. They all think the North will soon see the folly of attempting to subjugate a free people and will recognize their independence. The masses are enthusiastic in the support of JEFF. DAVIS, and no lingering spark of affection for the Union survives.

The only danger which the South apprehends is the failure of the crops of breadstuffs, of which a large breadth has been sown. Corn is very uncertain, and the planter who puts in two hundred acres of corn or wheat, cannot count positively on gathering as many bushels.

Our informant says the bitterness toward the North in all sections of the extreme South is not overstated. They have no adequate information of the extent of military preparations by the Federal Government, and though they expect fighting, regard themselves invincible.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

HOW THE UNION MEN WERE ARMED—FIFTEEN HUNDRED STAND DISTRIBUTED BY HON. GARRET DAVIS.

The Louisville *Journal*, of May 27, publishes a summary of the testimony which Hon. GARRETT DAVIS was prevented from presenting to the Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate the statement that arms had been sent into the State for the use of the Union men. The Committee, it seems, knew the general purport of what Mr. DAVIS wished to tell them, and would not get together a quorum. The *Journal* states that he had no information of any arms or ammunition having been "brought into the State without authority of the laws thereof," as the inquiry suggested, or *for any unlawful purpose whatever*. While he considered that the Legislature had no right to institute such an inquiry as it proposed, he waived all these objections, and prepared his statement, with the intention of telling all that he knew. In his County, Bourbon, it appears that the Secessionists were very active. They sent an agent to New Orleans who procured fifty stand of arms which were found to be too heavy for cavalry on their arrival at Paris, and which were consequently transferred to a foot company. The secession party had sent two other agents to JEFF. DAVIS to procure arms, who had returned without obtaining them. These facts were public and notorious, but no person ever objected to such efforts of the Secessionists of Bourbon to obtain arms for themselves, or to their perfect right to get them whenever and wherever they chose. There were two companies of the State Guard at Bourbon County, one of them, with its officers, were Secessionists, and had repudiated the Stars and Stripes, and for some weeks had been drilling under the secession flag. Its Captain had posted up printed notices to the members to hold themselves in readiness for active service; public recruiting was also going on in the neighboring counties for the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and leaders of the party were openly declaring that when they got arms they would show whether Kentucky would secede or not—that she would go out of the Union in sixty days, and that they would assist in hanging any man who would go to join the Army of the United States—in chorus with the Louisville *Courier*, mark you. They were warning good citizens, who were Union men, that they were "spotted," and the time would soon come when they would have to leave the country. Some Union men had already been notified to leave, and, for fear of violence, had gone, and some had been threatened with hanging. Mr. DAVIS was informed that threats in all these forms had been made against himself.

The well known position of Gov. MAGOFFIN, and the attitude of Virginia and Tennessee taken in connection with these facts, convinced the Union men that they must take vigorous defensive measures. They therefore commenced organizing companies, asked the cooperation of friends in the neighboring counties, and then called upon Mr. DAVIS to assist them to procure arms. While in Frankfort subsequently, he met with a friend, a native of Kentucky, and a gallant officer of the Navy who has seen service, and communicated to him the fact of the organization of the Union men and the difficulty of obtaining arms for them, and asked from him information and assistance. He told Mr. DAVIS that a few weeks previously he had traveled over a pretty large portion of Kentucky, and inquiries from Union men for arms for the same purpose had been so frequently made that he had determined to return to Washington City and procure a supply to be distributed among the Union men of Kentucky, and that there were then or would be in a few days, in Cincinnati, five thousand muskets and bayonets, with a supply of cartridges and caps, subject to his disposition among good and true Union men of this State. He told Mr. DAVIS if he would meet him at Cincinnati he would instruct the distribution of a large portion of these arms to him. The overture was accepted, and the meeting held accordingly. The price of transportation and gunpowder, charges and expenses had been met by the officer, and he required that every man to whom a gun was delivered should pay $1 for it for the purposes of reimbursement. Those that Mr. DAVIS received were delivered upon no other condition or promise than the honorable endeavor to have them put in the hands of men of integrity and honor, who were devoted and faithful to the Union and the Constitution of the United States, and to be used by them according to their own discretion and sense of duty to themselves and their country. In performing the duty intrusted to him, Mr. DAVIS has required compensation to be organized by responsible men, to whom he intrusts to see that the arms are delivered to men like themselves. Each company adopts its own resolutions and bye laws, and it may, of its own will, dispense with or require its own members to take an obligation in such form as it may prescribe, being an independent organization, subject to no orders or authority but what it may agree to submit to. Mr. DAVIS does not know what numbers of arms have been brought into Kentucky under this arrangement. He has ordered to be distributed to Mason and Fleming, and the counties back of them, according to his recollection, about 1,500 stand; to Boyd, 200; to Greenup, 200; to Montgomery, 100; to Bath, 100; to Clark, 100; to Madison, 100; to Fayette, 200; to Scott, 200; to Bourbon, 300, and to the city of Covington 500. There have other gentlemen been appointed who have been engaged in distributing portions of these arms in other parts of the State, and Mr. DAVIS says many applications continue to be received from other counties. There are forty cartridges and about fifty percussion caps for each gun, and full arrangements have been perfected to renew supplies when needed.

Mr. DAVIS does not know from what source these guns and munitions were obtained; the officer told him that the portion distributed as above had been confided to him to be appropriated according to his own discretion, without any restrictions or instructions, except they were intended for true, faithful and reliable Union men. Mr. DAVIS has required from those to whom they are delivered the pledge of their word and honor that these guns shall be used for the protection of the holder and his family, of his country and the State of Kentucky, and of all her citizens without distinction, in the full enjoyment of all their constitutional and legal rights; that he will support the Constitution of the United States and be true and loyal to the Union and, with these arms in his hands, if it should become necessary, to resist all attempts to take Kentucky out of the Union by fraud or force. A pledge is also required that he will scrupulously observe the rights of every person, and do all in his power to preserve the public peace and to keep the war out of the borders of Kentucky.

Mr. DAVIS states his understanding of the principles and the purposes of the members of this organization after this manner: Stern duty would demand that Kentucky should furnish her quota of troops on the requisition of the President to aid in quelling the rebellion against the United States; but in consequence of the grievances which the seceding States have suffered at the hands of the free States, Kentucky has not the heart to march upon her brethren of the South in deadly conflict. The revolting States had no just ground of complaint against the United States Government, and the wrongs with which some of the free States and their people had visited them were too inconsiderable, infinitely too trifling, to have authorized them to bring down upon themselves and the whole country the direst of all calamities, the disruption of the Union. If the Slave States had remained true to their interests and their duty, all their real wrongs could have been peacefully redressed within the Union. Without consulting Kentucky and in contempt of her earnest exhortations, the Cotton States, without cause, revolted, and made war against the United States by seizing her forts, dock-yards, &c., and by bombarding Fort Sumter. The true men of Kentucky utterly condemn this revolt and will give it no aid whatever. They insist that all the revolting States ought to return to the Union and to the performance of their duties and they will offer them no inducements to their further refusal. The failure of Kentucky to furnish troops to the Federal Government is not an act of war or rebellion against the United States, but simply a non-performance of duty, for which, under the circumstances of the case, she is excusable. Her position is passive not active, and she intends to do no act and to take no position that will put her in conflict with the Government and authorities of the United States in the performance of their constitutional and legal functions, or that would make rebels and traitors of any of her citizens. She will not attempt to take possession of Newport Barracks, or defeat the collection of duties upon importations at Louisville, or expel from her borders the United States Courts or Marshal, or obstruct the rightful march of the United States troops into or across her territory. She neither revolts nor rebels nor secedes, nor performs any other act of hostility or aggression against the United States, but she only refuses to send her sons to fight in this flagitious and fratricidal and most shocking war. In all else she performs and intends to continue to perform her duties to the Union and to the Government of the United States. In her own judgment of what she owes to the United States and its Government, to the seceding States, and to herself, she has assumed this proud but responsible position, and it is to give small but true and faithful aid to her in maintaining it, without fear and without reproach, that the arms and organization we have referred to are pledged. Such would have been the statement of Mr. DAVIS. If the acts of Mr. DAVIS are treason, we are afraid the Secessionists will have to make the most of it.

THE MICHIGAN WAR LOAN.

The Committee of the Legislature of Michigan, appointed for that purpose, has issued an address to the people to come forward and take the million war loan. The document concludes thus:

"To every man we appeal—to those who are able to subscribe much, to do much—to those who can do but little, to take care and do that little. Let none think his small quota, if small it must be, unimportant. Let several parties, if necessary, unite their strength and make up a fund to subscribe as they may find it convenient. Let there be committees in every county to gether up the subscriptions in the name of and send them to JOHN OWEN, Esq., the State Treasurer. That the subscriptions may be larger and more easily paid, the amount may be divided into four monthly payments, thus making available the resources of the year. Let all subscribe only what they mean certainly to pay. Let all do their duty according to the means wherewith God hath blessed them, putting aside for the present all other means of investment and all not absolutely necessary expenditures, and Michigan will have nobly done her whole duty, and will stand forth, though among the young, yet distinguished among the noblest States of the Union."

MORE OF THE TEXAS TREASON.

The Lavaca *Gulf Key* of May 18, records the consummation of the Texas treachery in the surrender of the last detachment of United States troops under Col. REEVE, to the miscreant, Col. VAN DORN. It details the circumstances as follows:

Col. REEVE'S command consisted of 500 rank and file, with their appropriate officers, together with Col. BUMFORD and several other officers, who were on leave or under orders to report at other points, and who, taking advantage of the troops coming down to San Antonio, sought and accepted the escort of the same. The surrender was an unconditional one. The troops will be kept as close prisoners of war, and will not be sent out of the country, as the policy of the Government at Montgomery, we understand, has been changed on this important point.

Col. VAN DORN left his camp on the Leon at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 9th, and took up position previously selected about two miles to the westward, on the road leading to Castroville, where he formed his command into line of battle. Shortly after daylight the picket and spies reported Col. REEVE as having left his camp at 2 o'clock A. M., as has been his custom on this march, and having reached the high ridge of land near San Lucas Springs and at the ranche of Mr. ADAMS, where he had halted his command, taken possession of a large stone house, barricaded the door with his wagons and placed his troops in position behind the strong corral fences of Mr. ADAMS and in the stone house, apparently to await the assault.

Upon this being announced to the Colonel commanding the Confederate troops, his military experience taught him at once that Col. REEVE would not advance any further, and without hesitating a moment he ordered a forward movement of the whole command, mounted his horse, galloping forward was followed by his whole staff, nor did he draw rein until within some eight hundred yards of the enemy's camp. Here he calmly viewed their position, never having been on the ground himself before, but from the knowledge of others present, he soon made himself master of all the facts as to the topography of the surroundings, and at once determined upon his position, and gave directions for the forming of the line of battle. The infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. DUFF, were placed on the right; the battery of flying artillery—six pieces 12-pounders—under Capt. EDGAR, in the centre, with the cavalry and mounted troops under Col. H. E. McCULLOCH on the left. The whole command, numbering some 1,500 troops of all arms, presented a very fine appearance, with banners flying, drums beating, sabres and bayonets glistening in the meridian sun, horses pawing and neighing, the field officers flying from one end of the field to another, carrying the commands of their chiefs.

Under a flag of truce, borne by Capts. WILCOX and MAJORS, a demand was made of an unconditional surrender of the U. S. troops as prisoners of war, and five minutes given to answer in. Col. REEVE would not agree to the terms (which are very hard for a military man) unless Col. VAN DORN would convince him that he had a sufficient force to execute it, by permitting an officer of his command, whom he would designate, to see the troops and report to him; the prompt answer returned was, that he should have that opportunity to see the troops, and the more he saw of them the less he would like it. The officer designated by Col. REEVE was Lieut. BLISS, a young officer of distinguished bravery, well known in the U. S. Army, who, mounting a horse, rode down the line of our troops, and was repeatedly cheered. Suffice it to say, on his report, Col. REEVE surrendered with his command, together with all the public property in his possession, unconditionally as prisoners of war, giving his word of honor as a gentleman and soldier, that he would report himself and command at Col. VAN DORN'S camp on the Leon, that evening at 6 o'clock.

Instantly the word of command was given to countermarch back to camp, where we arrived about 2 o'clock P. M., every one elated at the happy termination of the difficulty. At 6 o'clock P. M. Col. REEVE'S command arrived in camp, and their ground being designated by the proper officer, they pitched their tents as orderly and stacked their arms with as much precision as if on inspection parade. There was not a word said or a shout raised to wound their military pride, but the officers and men were treated with the greatest courtesy, and the warm grip of friendship was given to many a one in recognizing old acquaintances. The officers of the United States troops were invited to Col. VAN DORN'S quarters after supper (not officially) to partake of his hospitalities, where a couple of hours were spent in the most friendly converse—not an allusion was made to the events of the day—when each one separated to his quarters, entertaining for the other only a more exalted opinion. Next morning, at 5 o'clock, the infantry and cavalry struck their tents and marched into San Antonio, where they arrived in good trim at 6 o'clock. REEVE'S command marched to the San Pedro Springs, two miles above San Antonio, to a camp designated by a proper officer, where all the arms and Government property were given up.

The Northern and Eastern Texas papers all have notices of the leaving of companies from their towns to join in the expedition against Fort Arbuckle. Not less than twenty-five hundred or three thousand men must have gone.

The Corpus Christi *Ranchero* of the 11th says:

"The Committee of Safety of this county have taken possession of the boats, tents, &c., belonging to the United States Coast Survey, which were left here for safe keeping last Summer. They are all in fine order."

The *State Gazette*, of the 11th, announces that, yielding to Gov. CLARK'S representations, Secretary WALKER has taken into the C. S. service the regiment of mounted riflemen raised by our State Convention, with Col FORD, Lieut.-Col. BAYLOR and Major WALKER as the chief officers.

The Monterey *Boletin Oficial* renews the assurances of Gov. VIDAURRI'S desire to be on good terms with TEXAS, and his determination to punish parties coming into Texas for marauding purposes.

HOW MAIL AGENTS ARE TREATED IN MISSOURI.

The following statement appears in the Missouri *Democrat*:

ST. LOUIS, May 26, 1861.

After delivering my mail at the Post-office at Sedalia, last evening, I walked towards the hotel in company with H. K. DAVIS, Esq., late of this city. When I was within a few yards of the hotel, I observed a number of men standing on the walk. When near them, I discovered they were principally the volunteers disbanded from Jefferson City. Getting close to them, they showed no willingness to get out of our way, and as I attempted to pass by them, was seized by one of them, who asked me if I was the man that was thrown into the Osage River. I replied I was—he then said that he considered me a d—d rascal. I asked him for what? He said, "You're a G—d d—d Yankee." I told him I was not. "Well, we're going to put you through now, as you get paid for coming here, and you have been told not to come here."

I told him I did not think he could put me through, but had hardly spoken the last word when Mr. D. W. BOLDIN, who, being with the crowd when I came up, was trying all he could to get them away, suddenly made

a choice that they would share a common destiny with the people of Arkansas, their natural friends and allies. The Cherokees, however, then, and still do occupy a more dubious attitude; and encouragement and assurances of the most explicit character will be required by them from the South to secure their support. With their assent, these nations ought to be admitted as States in the Southern Government."

NEW WEAPONS OF WARFARE AND PROJECTILES.

The Boston *Journal* has these paragraphs:

"Major Cone's new battery consists of rifled cannon, and is to be supplied with a new projectile, which is one of the most deadly ever constructed. It was invented by Mr. SCHENKL, and bears some resemblance in shape to an egg. The ball is coated with a pulpy substance which takes the place of the lead band that has proved so dangerous in the Armstrong projectile. When fired this packing perfectly fills the grooves, and while it prevents windage and injury to the gun from the action of metal upon metal, it cleans the piece with every discharge. The projectile is made hollow, and is exploded by the concussion when it strikes. This is effected by a new device which does away with the use of fulminating powder, and thus makes the balls safe to handle or transport. This projectile must be terribly effective in an engagement.

The patent of a projectile somewhat similar, invented by SYLVANUS SAWYER, is also owned in this city. It is fired from a rifled-muzzle or breech loading cannon. The shell is of iron, coated with a peculiar alloy, soft enough to prevent any abrasion of the metal of the gun, and at the same time is so compounded as to prevent any *leading* of the gun. In size, it is so constructed as to slide readily into its place in the gun, while the base of the shell, being a plane with a beveled edge, when acted upon by the powder, has so much of the composition upon the bevel upset as is necessary to prevent windage. When it strikes any object it cannot fail to explode, and one shot from it would sink a vessel. Experiments were made with this shell under the direction of the War Department last year, and were entirely satisfactory. We understand that one of the rifled cannon for this projectile is now at Fort Monroe, and that the State of New-York has ordered eighteen of them.

We have recently seen the model of a musket battery, the invention of a gentleman in Chelsea, which it is expected will do the work of a platoon, or rather, of a whole company of soldiers, so rapidly can the muskets be discharged. These muskets are ranged side by side upon a carriage, like a cannon. They are breech-loading, and are fired by means of electricity. It is estimated that twenty-six volleys per minute can be discharged from this battery. The battery seems to be simple, and we should think would prove to be very effective either for street firing or for use in the field. The battery may be made to discharge grape shot, or the common musket balls.

Mr. THOMAS MAYALL, of Roxbury, has invented a breach-loading rifled cannon, which is operated entirely by steam, and can be fired very rapidly. This gun loads and swabs itself, and all the work is done by machinery. Military men who have examined this cannon are confident that it will meet the expectations of the inventor. This gun is designed for use on shipboard or in fortresses."

THE TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* of May 18 has the following about the reported Cortina raid:

"We have been shown an official communication from the Mexican authorities of Mier to the Chief at Matamoras.

In justice to the authorities of Mexico, we publish it. This, with the annexed letter from a reliable friend at Roma, will about give the facts as they exist in relation to this outlaw and his movements. We will merely add that the commandant of our forces is well informed and prepared:

MIER, May 10, 1861.

Through a reliable channel I have ascertained that JUAN N. CORTINA is within the limits of this district, he a rancho called the Malahueca, that is distant from this town about eighteen miles, and that he has in his company about twenty men, with whom he intends crossing to the left bank of the Bravo.

I immediately organized a force, which I placed under the command of Col. CRISTOBAL RAMIREZ for the purpose of arresting the said CORTINA and those that accompany him, in compliance with the orders I have received from your superior office. * * *

This day I have transcribed the present communication to the authorities at Camargo and Guerrero, so that they may be on the alert and take the necessary steps in case CORTINA should, in their respective districts, attempt making his escape to the other side of the river.

DIEGO GARCIA.

To the Political Chief of the Northern District of Tamaulipas and Matamoras.

HOW RICHMOND BEARS THE BLOCKADE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"Late information from Richmond assures me that, owing to the vigor with which the blockade is maintained, the utmost distress and dissatisfaction prevail among the people and troops at that point. There is no money, and no confidence; nothing but general alarm. The stock of food is large, but every day the citizens are startled with every imaginable rumor as to the approach of the Federal troops. The leaders suspect each other. The Wise faction, who hate Gov. LETCHER so bitterly, accuse the latter of dissimulation, while in many quarters the Letcher men do not hesitate to say that all the calamities which have befallen, and are about to befall poor old Virginia, may be directly traced to the intemperate and insane counsels of that pestiferous malignant who dates his letters from Olney, near Ononcock."

A SIGNIFICANT CIRCULAR.

The following circular appear in the Mobile *Mercury*:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Quartermaster's Department,
MOBILE, May 22, 1861.

SIR: As it has not been customary, heretofore, in the vicinity of Mobile and the adjacent counties, to pay much attention to the saving of hay and other forage, your attention is now earnestly called to the subject. The uncertainty connected with receipts of supplies from other sections beyond the limits of the Confederate States, makes it very necessary that we should look to our own resources to make good the deficiency. When it is considered how important and necessary this saving will be to the successful conduct of the military operations of the Government, the Department is confident that the citizens of this district will use their best endeavors to save all extra grain and hay from the growing crop, now understood to promise an abundant yield. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JULIUS HESSEE, A. Q. M. D., C. S. A.

THE CHEROKEES ANXIOUS TO HELP THE SOUTH

The Missouri *Democrat* publishes the following letter, which was found in one of the coaches of the Overland Mail Company:

SACRAMENTO, MO., May 5, 1861.

GEN. JAMES S. RAINS—*Dear Sir*: From latest advices, we learn that the Cherokee Indians, and probably other tribes, are anxious to lend their aid to the State. Ross states that he can furnish 15,000 men well armed. I suggest the propriety of Gov. JACKSON appointing Commissioners to visit them and secure their services.

Things are about as when you left. The Republicans are all leaving for Kansas. We fear there is a bad motive in view. Arm us as quick as possible.

(Signed) A. M. PATTERSON.

(Twenty-five families are now for Kansas.)

On the back of the letter is this indorsement:

"I would advise your opening a correspondence at once, with Ross. (Signed) RAINS."

HON. J. E. BOULIGNY SUCCUMBS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of May 22, has this paragraph:

"We were called upon yesterday by Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY, who had just returned from Washington, bringing with him his wife and child. Mr. BOULIGNY asks us to state, and we comply with his request with sincere pleasure, that there is no truth whatever in the statements in the Northern papers in relation to his conduct while away from this city. So far from being at Perryville, drilling Northern volunteers, he has never been near that place; nor did he make any such statements as are attributed to him, concerning the state of public opinion in Louisiana. He authorizes us to state that he fully appreciates and recognizes the changed situation of the country, and the absolute disappearance of the names which existed a few months since. In the momentous struggle with the North, he is on the side of the South, and of the State in which he was born. The Northern papers seemed to be highly delighted with the alleged defection to their unholy cause of an ex Louisiana Congressman. We can tell them that when they really find such a person his name will not be BOULIGNY."

NEGRO PLOT IN GEORGIA.

The Cassville (Ga.) *Standard* says: "A negro man belonging to Mrs. LIGON, who resides in the Seventeenth District of this county, was hung at Kingston on last Thursday, for planning and endeavoring to incite an insurrection. He was tried by a committee of twelve citizens, and the evidence was considered sufficiently conclusive as to his guilt to warrant Direct application and execution. According to his own statements, it was one of the most diabolical schemes ever devised by any fiend to murder the citizens of this county, and take possession of their property. A white man by the name of UPSHAWDON was implicated in the plot. He is now in jail, committed on a charge of treason. Several other negroes were implicated, but we have not learned the precise nature of the evidence adduced against them. When such conspiracies as these are detected, our citizens cannot be too vigilant in watching the actions of the negroes and mean white men."

TAKING COLD COMFORT.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of May 23 says:

"We are informed by a well-known gentleman of this city, who has just returned from Europe, that, in an interview with Mr. MASON, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, that gentleman expressed the opinion that our independence would be recognized within sixty days. This was on the 1st of May. Mr. MASON had not had any official communication with the Government on the subject, but he had had numerous private conversations with members of Parliament and his opinion in respect to the early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by Great Britain was founded upon what he gathered as to the opinions of men on the subject in those conversations. Our informant asked Mr. MASON what he should say on his arrival at home concerning the probability of our recognition, and the foregoing was Mr. MASON's answer."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT ARBUCKLE.

With reference to the late reports of a threatened collision between the Federal troops and Texas volunteers, in the Chickasaw Nation, the Boston *Traveller* quotes a letter from McKinney, under date of the 6th, which says, a gentleman from Fort Arbuckle learns that their are about one thousand troops in the fort, with eleven pieces of artillery; that Col. EMORY, the commander of the forces, declares he will retreat no further; and that more men are moving to reinforce the Texans.

WAS ANY ONE KILLED?

The New-Haven *Palladium* makes this statement:

"MR. S. M. BROOKS, a Massachusetts gentleman, well known to several of our citizens as a person of unquestioned veracity, arrived in this city on Saturday night, having escaped from Fort Moultrie in an open boat, and managed to get aboard a schooner which carried him to New York.

He was the guest here of Mr. JAMES C. PARKER, auctioneer at No. 151 Congress-avenue. He states that he and his brother were impressed into the Confederate service, and were placed in Fort Moultrie, where they assisted in working the guns during the attack on Fort Sumter.

He says that he will take a solemn oath that from six to seven hundred men were killed in that fort during the engagement.

Ten days ago he saw a schooner in the offing, and, managing to steal a skiff, put for her. After he had got some distance from the fort he was discovered, and five or six shots were fired at him, but he escaped to the schooner and reached New-York. The above statement may be relied on."

GOV. SPRAGUE'S SECOND BATTERY

The Boston *Journal* of May 25 says:

Gov. SPRAGUE arrived in Rhode Island this morning. On the boat which brought the Governor, the *Plymouth Rock*, were thirty-two horses, which have been purchased by Gov. SPRAGUE's brother in New-York, within the two last days. They are to be used in a second battery forming by the Governor under the auspices of the State. Like the first battery, this will be furnished with JAMES' rifled cannon, and it is unnecessary to say that it will prove a formidable body for the enemy to meet. It is expected that the battery will be completely organized in ten days.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS—Calendar unchanged.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

DAMAGES—COLLISION—VALUATION IN BOND.

William H. Wells vs. *The Schooner Ann Caroline.*—This case came upon exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The libel was filed to recover for the sinking of the schooner *William H. Wells*, owned by the libelant, by the *Ann Caroline*, and a decree was given for the libelant on an appeal to this Court, and it was referred to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. The Commissioner reported the value of the *Wells* at $5,000. The *Ann Caroline* had been discharged from custody by consent, on the claimants filing a stipulation for value in the sum of $5,000. On the hearing before the Commissioner the claimants offered to prove that the *Ann Caroline* was not worth $5,000, and insisted that, according to the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, the libelant's recovery could not exceed the value of the *Ann Caroline*. The evidence was excluded, and on this ground the claimants excepted.

Held by the Court—That the act of Congress is applicable to the case, and the libelant's recovery cannot exceed the value of the *Ann Caroline*.

That the valuation of the vessel, whether by consent or otherwise, for the purpose of bond or stipulation to discharge it from the custody of the Marshal, is not the test of real value in cases of collision under the act.

That the evidence, therefore, should have been received.

The case was referred back, therefore, for a further report.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Edward Morris, one of the crew of the ship *Stag-hound*, indicted for murdering the second mate of the ship, withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

The Clen Will Case to be Tried by Jury.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Bonney.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Elizabeth Clen.—This is an old case, and has been many times stated in this paper. The testatrix left a very large estate, and, by some means or another, three wills—at least, three wills were offered for probate. One of these was offered by and was for the benefit of the husband. The blood relations contested it, but after a long hearing the Surrogate admitted the will. The contestants then appealed to this Court, from the decree admitting the will, asking that the issues of fact involved might be submitted to and be canvassed and passed upon by a jury. The Court have now rendered decision in the case, reversing the decree of the Surrogate, and directing that the issue be made up for trial by Jury at the next Circuit as prayed for by the contestants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

No cases were ready yesterday, and the Court adjourned to this morning to take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor.—William Marsten.
For Homicide—John Jackson.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Bonney and Ingraham.

People vs. *Tappan, Receiver of the Jackson Marine Insurance Company*—Argued November Term, 1860. Judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by BONNEY, J.

The Same vs. *H. W. Johnson, Receiver of Mutual Safety Insurance Company*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Knauth et al. vs. *Bassett et al.*—Judgment of Special Term reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Barnard vs. *Monad*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Clen, Deceased.—Decree of Surrogate admitting will to probate reversed, issues to be made up and tried at next Circuit. Costs to abide event.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

McMahon vs. *Allen*—Judgment reversed, with costs.
Keyser vs. *Sickel*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.
Lacey vs. *Cockroft*.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.
Mc Kay vs. *Ogilvie*.—Order affirmed, with costs.
Phillips vs. *Board, &c.*—Order affirmed, with costs.
Abbott vs. *American Hard Rubber Company*.—Order affirmed, with costs.
Cook vs. *Pratt*.—Order affirmed, with costs.
Russell & Swain, Manufacturing Company vs. *Armstrong, et al.*—Affirmed, with costs.
Mosselman vs. *Coen*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.
Jackson vs. *Fossett*.—New trial ordered, costs, &c.
Ward vs. *Kalbfleisch*.—New trial ordered, costs, &c.
Russell vs. *Kirk*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.
McMullen vs. *Monahan*.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.
Carson vs. *Ingalls*.—New trial ordered, costs, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Beach* vs. *La Rue, et al.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Prest vs. *Denman*.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff enters order to amend and pays costs, in which case motion is denied.

Gilson vs. *Flanders*.—Bail received to $1,000.

ALLEN, J.—*Bailey* vs. *Mapes*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 30.

$20,000 U S 6s '81,Cp'n	85	34 Bank of Commerce	79½
2 000 U S 6s,'74,Cp'n	78¾	517 Amer. Ex. Bank	79
1 000 Pre. 12½Cit.Nts.	102¼	810 N. Y. Cen. R.	72
5 000 Ten.8t 6s '90	810 41¾	100 do	s60 71
40 000 do	s10 41	200 do	b60 72
10 000 do	s3 41⅛	200 do	s10 71¾
2 000 do	41¾	100 do	s3 72
4,000 do	41¾	100 do	s10 71⅞
6,000 do	41	100 do	s15 71⅞
3 000 do	40⅞	100 do	b60 72⅛
11,000 Virginia S. 6s	45⅜	850 do	72¾
11,000 do	45¾	50 do	s10 72
6,000 do	s4 45	11 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	83½
1 000 do	45	250 Harlem R.	10¾
26 000 Mo. State 6s	40¾	400 Har. R. Pref.	26
22 000 do	40⅜	100 Reading R.	31½
7 000 do	40⅜	7 Panama R.	103½
5 000 do	b10 40½	50 Ill. C. R. scrip,cpg.	69¾
14 000 do	c 40⅜	50 do	opg. 69½
5 000 do	s10 40⅜	250 do	opg 69
1 000 Cal. State 7s	75¾	200 do	opg 69⅛
10 000 Cal. Exc Bds 7s.	74	200 do	s30 65½
1 000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	82	150 do	s30 66
8 000 Hud. Riv S. F. B.	93½	25 do	s12 67
1 000 Mi h. C. R. 8 p ct. 1st m. S. F. C. B.	94	50 do	b3 69½
4 000 N. J. Cen. 1st m.	102½	50 Galena & Chi. R.	57¾
5 000 L. I. & W. R. R. 1m	97¾	250 do	c 57½
1 000 C. P. & Q. R. R. 8 p cent bonds	93	150 Clev. & Toledo R.	22¾
100 Erie R.	22	300 do	s30 22⅝
		25 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	31½
		460 do	33¾

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 U.S. 6s, '81 cou.	85	1 000 N. C. St. 6's	55¾
1,000 U.S 6s '81, reg.	86¾	250 N. Y. Cen. R.	72¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	86	100 do	b60 72¾
20,000 Treas 12⅝e Notes	102¾	50 do	s3 72¾
1 000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	41	100 do	bnwk 73¼
8,000 do	40¾	100 do	snw 72¾
5 000 do	s10 40¾	200 Erie Railroad	s30 22
14 000 do	41	50 do	23¾
8,000 do	s5 40⅜	100 Har R. Pref	25¾
10 000 Virginia State 6s	45¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R	12
1 000 do	45¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	opg 70
4 000 Mo. State 6's	40¾	200 do	s30 69
8 000 do	b5 40⅜	50 do	opg 69¾
15 000 do	s5 40¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	22⅜
5 000 do	s5 40¾	50 do	22¾
4 000 do	s10 40⅜	50 do	s10 22⅝
7,000 do	s3 40¾	50 do	23¾

THURSDAY, May 30—P. M.

The political feeling on the Street and Stock Exchange was rather more cheerful to-day than earlier in the week, a favorable effect being produced by the march of Gen. MCCLELLAND into Western Virginia, and his well-considered proclamation to the people. The tenor of the dispatches to the morning papers were otherwise regarded as strengthening the Federal movements. The influence of the news on the dealings of the Exchange was to induce considerable activity in Government and State bonds and New York Central shares, rather than an advance in prices. The feature of the time is the freedom with which the market takes the large sums of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri bonds, which are daily brought forward, both for cash sales and short sellers' options. The transactions to-day exceed $300,000, nearly all at about the closing figures of Wednesday for Virginias and Missouris, while Tennessees, of which the sales were very heavy, fell off 1½@2 ₱ cent. In Federal Stocks a fair amount of business was done, and at stiffer rates than the closing sales of yesterday. There was rather more done in the leading Railway mortgages. The speculation in Railway shares was mainly in New-York and Illinois Centrals. The former improved to 72½ ₱ cent, while Illinois was not so closely held for the reopening of transfers, and sold, at one time, down to 69 ₱ cent. It subsequently rallied to 69¾@70 ₱ cent. for Saturday, and 66, seller 30 days. There is a further material recovery in Rock Island to 34@34½ ₱ cent. Erie was also firm at 22½ cash, and 22 seller 30 days. Other descriptions steady.

Late in the afternoon the Stock Market manifested increased firmness, particularly on New-York Central, which sold at 72⅞@72½ ₱ cent. Rock Island further improved, and Illinois Central stood about 70 ₱ cent. for the opening.

New-York Central	72⅜	Michigan Central	41⅛
Erie	22⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	26¼
Illinois Central	70	Panama	103½
Rock Island	34½	Pacific	64
Galena	57¾	Missouris	40½
Toledo	22½	Virginias	45⅛
Harlem Preferred	25½	Tennessees	40¾

There is a dull feeling in Exchange on England to-day, and the indications are of lower rates for the mail on Saturday, unless the private advices by the *America*, telegraphed from Halifax with $1,000,000 specie on board, should create a demand among the importers of Gold. The current shipments of Grain and Provisions make a large amount of Merchant bills, the offers for which vary from 103 to 104 ₱ cent.; while the Rankers are holding their own Exchange at 105½@106 ₱ cent. Bills on France are dull, with a wide range of rates, say f.5.40@f.5.32½; a partial business at f.5.37½@f.5.35. The packet from Havana yesterday brought advice of another heavy mercantile failure in that city. The firm in question have several correspondents in New York, but all strong houses, among whom the losses or reclamations will be divided. In the market for Money, the business continues dull, outside the recent operation of the Banks in Government Stock, and on this nearly all the deposits have already been made in the Sub-Treasury, although the terms of the Loan authorize the instalments to run from the 12th up to 20th June, at the option of the holders. The Stock Brokers are light borrowers, on call, at present, their principal speculative business being in shares and bonds, which are rather scarcer on the street for delivery than Money. In the Domestic Exchanges, the course of affairs at Chicago look like an early and well established return to a Specie basis.

The State of New-Jersey is in the market with an issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000. Bids will be received either by letter or by personal application to the Treasurer at his office, Trenton, at any time before two o'clock on Thursday, the 27th of June next, on which day from ten o'clock A. M. until two o'clock P. M., the Governor and Treasurer will be in attendance at the State House to receive and decide bids. The State has such assurances in the matter, that it is not proposed to make any award at below par.

The statement of the Boston Banks, for the last week, compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1860, as follows:

	May 20, 1861.	May 27, 1861.	May 28, 1860.
Loans	$61,206 672	$60,525,008	$61,258 980
Specie	6,172 750	6,402,658	6,201,113
Deposits	18 616 578	18 586,333	20,330 514
Circulation	6,746,668	6,280,811	6,660,596

The North American Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on its Capital stock, payable on demand. Also a Scrip Dividend of 33⅓ ₱ cent. on the earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders on the 10th of July.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May.	Premium.	May.	Premium
29..Philadelphia	Par.	27..Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
29..Boston	Par	27..Cincinnati	⅜ @ ½
29..Baltimore	⅛ @ ¼	28..Pittsburgh	3 @ 3½
29..Washington	3 @ 4	29..Canada	¾ @ ⅞
29..Chicago	Scarce & unsettled	24..Memphis	7 @ 7½
29..Milwaukee	7 @ 7½	23..Stillwater, Min	7 @ 8
29..Cleveland	1 @ 1⅜	27..Racine, Wis	8 @ 8½
28..St. Louis	15 asks	25..Ft Wayne, Ind	1 @ 1½
27..Louisville	2 @ 3	23..Mobile no buyers	3 @ 4

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 15⅜; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½; Sight Exchange on New York at par @ 1-10 ₱ cent discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 11,226 bbls. Flour, 378 bbls. Cornmeal, 87,561 bushels Wheat, 53,243 bushels Corn, 1,560 bushels Rye, 6 878 bushels Malt, 1,518 pkgs. Provisions, and 899 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 125 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Laguayra, at 14c.; 2,5 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@13¾c.; 1,000 bags Rio, at 12¾c @13¾c.; 30 bags Jamaica, at 12½c., and 4 mo. ths' credit.; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 11½c., cash. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at former prices. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has been depressed to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand from shippers, as well as from the regular home trade, has been moderate. The news by the *America* has tended to discourage export buyers. The receipts have been fair, and receivers have been generally eager to sell. Desirable lots of Extra State are not abundant. The supplies of other descriptions, however, are ample. The reported sales reach 11,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@	$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@	5 35
Superfine Western	4 90	@	5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@	6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 50

Southern is scarce and quiet. Sales have been made of 600 bbls., at $5 95@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 60@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is attracting more attention, at $3 for Jersey, $3 20 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 20 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales comprise 143,000 bush., including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, $1 15; White Western, $1 38@$1 65; Red Western at $1 30@$1 34, chiefly within the range; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 05@$1 20, the latter an extreme rate; North Western Club, at $1 15@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 14, and White California at $1 23 ₱ bushel. Corn opened buoyantly but closed heavily. The reported sales amount to 106,000 bushels, at 44c. @45c., closing at 44c.@47., for poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c for sound old do. do.; 50c for mixed new and old Western; 48c for new round Yellow; 56c.@57c. for old do. do.; 50c. for new Western Yellow, and 57c. for Yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 66c.@68c. ₱ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 2,900 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 31½c.@33c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 33c @34c. ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago May 27, 1861.

Flour	29 300 bbls.
Wheat	549 376 bush.
Corn	1,583,222 bush.
Oats	501 305 bush.

HAY—North River has been quiet and depressed at 60c. for shipping lots and 70c.@75c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Business has been quite tame here, and prices have been irregular. In Albany according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber arrives from all quarters, but in limited quantities, giving a complete assortment of all kinds, and, with the stock held over from last year, affording a full supply for the present demand. Sales for the last week have been fair—quite an improvement on the previous week; but purchases have mainly been in small lots, to supply immediate wants. Prices are more established than was indicated in our last report, but on some articles are still unsettled, and contracts have been made on private terms. The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards: Pine, clear, $30@$31; Pine, 4th quality, $20@$21; Pine, select box, $18@$20; Pine, Chemung box, $15@$16; Pine, box, $12@$14; Pine, clear, ⅝, $27@$28; Pine, 4th quality, ⅝, $19@$20; Pine, select, ⅝, $18@20; Pine, box, ⅝, $9@$10 ₱ M.; Pine piece plank, 11 inch, 22c @25c.; pine piece plank, 10 inch, 20c @22c; pine piece plank, second quality, 17c.@19c.; pine piece plank, culls, 12c @14c.; spruce boards, 11c.@$2; spruce floor planks, 14c.@$15; spruce plank, 2 inch, good, 20c @$21; pine tally board, good, 15c.@16c.; pine tally board, second quality, 14c.@15c.; culls, 9c.@10c.; hemlock boards, 8½c.@9c.; hemlock joist, 3 by 4 8½c. @9c.; hemlock joist, 4 by 6, 18c @19c.; hemlock wall strips, 2 by 4, 6½c.@7c. each; clap boards, pine, clear, $20; clap boards, pine, 2d quality, $15@$18; ash, good, $23@$25; ash, 2d rate, $15@$18; oak, $25@$30; maple joists, $16@$17; black walnut, good, $35@$40; black walnut, 2d quality, $18@$22; black walnut, ½ inch, $35@$38; Sycamore, 1 inch, $20@$22; sycamore, ½ inch $18@$19; cherry, good, $35@$40; cherry, 2d rate, $20@$30; white wood chair plank, $33@$35; white wood chair plank, 1 inch $20@$22; white wood chair plank, ½ inch, $15@$16; shingles, 1st quality shaved pine, $5 50; shingles, 2d quality, shaved pine, $3 75@4 50; shingles, common, shaved pine, $2@$3; shingles, 1st quality sawed, pine, $3 50@$3 80; shingles, 2d quality sawed, pine, $3 30@$3 60; shingles, common sawed, pine, $2@$2 25; shingles, sawed hemlock, $2@$2 50.

METALS—A very limited inquiry prevails for all descriptions, at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.; 37 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c.@26c.; and 50 hhds. do (by auction), at 18¾c.@19c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request, including Common, which is quoted at from $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine is sparingly sought after, at 70c.@72½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and prices have favored holders. Sales 900 bbls., including Mess, at $17@$17 25; thin Mess, $15 75@$16; and Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 375 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 9c.@15c. for Western, and 10½c.@16c. for State. ₱ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid, at 4c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 175 tcs., at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been quite limited, having been confined to 390 hhds., including Cuba, in bond for export, at about 3⅜c., and free at 4½c.@4¾c., with Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5c; also, 200 hhds Porto Rico (by auction) at 4¾c @5¼c; 375 boxes Havana at 4½c, and 230 hhds. Melado, part at 2¼c. ₱ lb, usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs. at 9¼c @9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 700 bbls., chiefly at 16½c. ₱ gallon. Some holders ask higher rates.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, and rates tendered downward. For Liverpool—Flour 1s 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3 15d.@7 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d. @3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 9d ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon and Butter 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d.; ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork 3s ₱ bbl; Bacon and Lard 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow 27s 6d.; Tobacco, 40s. ₱ ton. For Hamburgh—Rye (5,000 bushels), at a rate not disclosed.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 23
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 5
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Persia	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Kina	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Champion	New-York	Aspinwall	June 1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Li

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—TRAGEDY, COMEDY AND FARCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CHARLES II.—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S DRAWING ROOM CONCERTS.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 758 Broadway—Brown's "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is evident from the tenor of our advices from Washington this morning, that the Government is about to make another important forward movement into Virginia, but in what direction, is of course, known only to those who direct. The New-York Regiments which have recently reached the Capital, including the Ninth, which has a splendid engineer corps attached, and the Garibaldi Guard, which is composed in great part of veterans of several of the European wars, have received intimations that their services will be immediately required on important duty, and the regiments of the District volunteers last night were ordered under arms, with directions to make preparations for a long march. It is stated, also, that eleven steamers are at the Washington Navy-yard, laying in stores and munitions of all kinds, the destination of which is at present a mystery. It is probable that a demonstration will be made upon Centreville, where about four thousand rebel troops are stationed, and which is a point of considerable importance. Meantime our troops at Alexandria have commenced throwing up entrenchments about a mile to the west of that city, to command the approaches, in anticipation of a possible demonstration from the rebels of Manassas Gap Junction, which has been threatened.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh informs us that the rebel troops which have been stationed on the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, have fallen back in the direction of Martinsburgh. They numbered about five hundred, and had two small swivel guns. While stationed opposite Williamsport their numbers had been reduced by desertions to the number of one hundred, and the small-pox had also made some ravages among them. Their object in making a retrograde movement is not known, but they probably considered their proximity to the Pennsylvania forces disagreeable.

Our special correspondence from Fortress Monroe to the 28th inst., gives full details of the important movements which had taken place in that vicinity to that date, partial accounts of which have already reached us by telegraph. Col. DURYEA, commanding the Fifth New-York Regiment of Volunteers, (Zouaves) had been appointed Brigadier by Gen. BUTLER, and assigned to the command of the troops encamped in the vicinity of Hampton. Gen BUTLER had announced this fact in a proclamation to the inhabitants, and Col. DURYEA had also issued a proclamation, assuring the protection of the inhabitants and the preservation of law and order. These documents will be found in full in our correspondent's letter. The advent of the Zouaves had created considerable panic among the Secessionists in the vicinity, who had given them the complimentary appellation of "Red Devils." By an arrival at Baltimore we have still later advices from the fortress. Most of the troops were encamped outside the walls, and everything continued quiet. The First New-York Regiment had arrived safely.

It will be seen by the special orders from the War Department, which we publish in our dispatches this morning, that the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, has been ordered home, to be mustered out of the service of the United States by an officer designated for that purpose. The order also conveys the thanks of the War Department for the prompt manner in which the Regiment responded to the call of the Government, and for the efficiency it has exhibited while in the service. The Regiment will leave Washington at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, and come through Baltimore.

The Twelfth Onondaga and the Thirteenth Rochester Regiments left Elmira yesterday afternoon for Washington and passed through Baltimore last evening at 6 o'clock. They probably reached their destination at an early hour this morning.

From Mr. RICHARD FAIRCHILD, a British subject but for several years a resident of Louisiana, we have obtained important information of the condition of affairs in that State. His facilities for obtaining trustworthy information were excellent, and he represents that the military of that State are poorly armed and equipped, and much dissatisfied; that fears are felt of insurrections among the slaves; that all business and industrial interests are paralyzed, and that great suffering exists among the people. This statement, which will be found of exceeding interest, we publish in another column.

The letters from our special correspondent on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, which we publish this morning, will attract attention. He gives an interesting account of occurrences which followed the arrival of the vessel off Charleston harbor, from which it appears that the accounts copied from the Charleston papers were not true in all particulars. The capture of the *General Parkhill*, which was stated to be unjustifiable, turns out to be a perfectly proper proceeding, as she left England under secession colors. The Charlestonians were much exasperated at the appearance of the *Niagara* off the bar, and an attempt was made to decoy her into shoal water, in order that they might make an attempt to capture her; but her commander had too much knowledge of the coast to fall into the trap. After leaving Charleston, she proceeded to Havana, preparatory to proceeding to the Gulf, on the blockading service there. Her destination, as before stated, was New-Orleans. Capt. MCKEAN, of the *Niagara*, has received the appointment of Flag-Officer of the Gulf Squadron.

The strength of the rebel force at Memphis, and at points between there and the Missouri and Kentucky lines, is put down at about fifteen thousand. A person who has recently left Memphis, after serving for some time against his will in the rebel army there. He locates about three thousand in Memphis; as many more on the fair-grounds contiguous; five thousand at Randolph; one thousand at Fort Rector, in Arkansas; and one thousand opposite in Tennessee; and at Osceola, Arkansas, about one hundred miles above Memphis, about two thousand. There is also a battery at the latter point, in addition to the one at Memphis, which is represented to be quite formidable.

The new Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. ANDERSON has been appointed, embraces all the State of Kentucky which lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. His head-quarters for the present will be at Louisville.

The schooner *Urbana*, Capt. SMALL, arrived at this port yesterday from Indianola, (Texas,) *via* Havana, having on board Companies A and D, of the Second United States Infantry, in charge of Capt. JORDAN, of the Second Infantry, and Lieut. GWYNE, of the First Infantry—part of the troops that were to be transported here by the steamship *Star of the West*. Besides the troops, she brings home twelve women and twenty children. The remaining five companies left about the same time in the brig *Mystic* and schooner *Horace* for this port. The troops are all well.

The Second Maine Regiment, Col JAMES', which has been encamped at Willet's Point, embarked yesterday afternoon for Washington, by the New-Jersey Railroad. The force were in excellent health and spirits.

By the arrival of the R. M. steamship *America* at Halifax, we have intelligence from Europe to the 19th—three days later. The *America* brings upwards of a million dollars in specie on freight. Mr DALLAS, late Minister to England, is a passenger, he having taken leave of the Queen on the 16th, and at the same time, presented the new Minister, Mr. ADAMS. A debate on American affairs took place in the House of Lords on the 16th, induced by a question asked by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH as to the interpretation of the term "lawful blockade," used in the Queen's Proclamation, and also in regard to articles regarded as contraband of war. The debate was generally characterized by the same leaning towards the Jeff. Davis Confederacy which has distinguished those which have before occurred, and the same misconception of the true nature of the struggle between the North and the South. A further decline had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and 47,000 bales had been sold during the week. Breadstuffs were generally firm, and Provisions steady. Considerable sales of American securities had been made, and prices were firm.

Prince ALFRED, of England, arrived at St. John, N. B, on Wednesday night, and was appropriately received by the authorities. There was also a torch-light procession of firemen on the occasion.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, resolutions were presented in favor of $2,500 to Col. MING'S Regiment, and recommending the Union Defence Committee to pay for necessary supplies to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. MCCUNN.

The Board of Councilmen, also held a meeting, at which the question of discarding the *Day Book* and *Daily News* as corporation papers, was brought up and laid over. An application of Hon DANIEL E. SICKLES for $12,000, for the use of his brigade, was referred. The West Washington Market case was brought up, and made the special order of the next meeting.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has now rendered decision in the noted Clew will case, reversing the decree of the Surrogate, admitting the will offered by the husband to probate, and directing that the issues be made up for trial by jury at the next term of the Court.

The Stock Exchange was active yesterday for the Border-State Stocks, and firmer in the Railways. New-York Central closed 72¾@72¾ ₱ cent. Exchange 105½@106 ₱ cent.

Transactions in Breadstuffs were less extensive yesterday, though buyers of Flour and Wheat had any existing advantages, while Corn opened buoyantly, and closed heavily. A very moderate demand prevailed for Cotton, Sugars, Rice, Hay, Whisky and Provisions. Pork was dearer. Coffee was in fair request, as were also Hops, Resin, Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco. The movements in other branches of business were limited. The Freight Market was depressed.

The House of Lords on American Affairs.

The case of America has again been considered in the House of Lords, and with pretty much the same degree of intelligence as characterized previous discussions of the same problem. The subject is clearly beyond the reach of their Lordships. The disposition of all the debaters, is evidently to so interpret the neutrality of England, as to make it most efficacious in aid of the Confederate rebels; and we accordingly find Lord Chancellors and Ex-Chancellors declaring the doctrine of this Government, that privateering is piracy, to be inadmissible; and Law Lords announcing that the execution of a British subject under such an interpretation, would be a ground of war. A similar willingness to weaken the power of the Federal Government, by demonstrating that a blockade which foreign Powers are bound to respect cannot be established, is also sufficiently discernible in the meagre abstract of the debate supplied by our telegrams, and will no doubt appear in broader light when we receive the extended report.

There is nothing surprising in the temper which the aristocracy of England bring to the discussion of our affairs. They have always regarded the experiment of self-government and social equality, which America is making for the benefit of mankind, with extreme jealousy and disfavor, have been angered by the encomiums which JOHN BRIGHT, and COBDEN, and other groveling Radicals, have lavished upon our institutions; and have had every reason to desire our failure and overthrow. The state of society at the South is very much more to their taste. The South has a privileged class; and as in these days of civilization and development, mankind is rapidly destroying all social inequalities, the tendency of privileged classes everywhere is to combine sympathetically against the popular enemy. Hence the London *Times*, as the organ of English aristocracy, panegyrizes the constitution framed at Montgomery; exhausts its logic to show why the rebel States should be permitted peaceably to secede; and exults over the final disruption of the American Union. These results, the fruition of veteran desires among the ruling class of England, are hailed with genuine satisfaction.

It is a matter of the slightest possible consequence to this country, what the British nobility, from one cover of the Red Book to the other, thinks of our domestic affairs. It is scarcely worth while even to expose their concealed hostility and their palpable ignorance. The fact that Lord CAMPBELL, or Lord BROUGHAM, or Lord NOSOO refuses to admit our right to hang privateers as pirates, will hardly avail to save any of her Majesty's subjects from that penalty, if guilty and captured; and no amount of dogmatism about what is or is not a valid blockade, or what is contraband of war, will save British ships from confiscation if it attempts to run the one or to carry the other. One reason of this obstinate resolution on our part may be a failure to recognize the House of Peers as the final Court of Appeals in questions of international law, and a belief that our case is safer in the hands of the masses of the English people than in those of the aristocracy. We are also thoroughly conscious of our ability to enforce our own interpretation of the disputed points. We are in a position to dictate in all such matters. It is quite possible an equal number of men can be found as ill-informed as the House of Lords; and they might be told that notwithstanding the Southern States possess some 1,200 miles of sea-coast, it is only necessary to close eight or ten outlets, to render a blockade as perfect as if our navy lay stem to stern in actual contact from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. But the quite obvious proposition that we have as much right to say what kind and degree of crime is that which the subjects of this Government threaten to commit, and what amount of guilt attaches to the foreigner who shall be accessory to it, as a European Power has to assert the reverse of those positions, is one that it may be worth while to make intelligible to their Lordships; and the demonstration can take no more comprehensible shape than the reduction of our convictions to practice at the earliest opportunity. It will then remain to be seen whether, after suffering the loss of one-half their prosperity, in consequence of our domestic struggle, they will destroy the other by making their untenable code of international law the occasion of war with the re-United States.

A Short War Probable.

It is now only six weeks since Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation calling for volunteers for the defence of the Capital. The same act that led to this step precipitated Virginia into secession. This was effected for the purpose of adding a strength to the movement which would, as it was believed, render it invincible, and to transfer the seat of the war from the cotton to the food-producing districts. The rebels elected to make this State their battle-ground. The Government accepted the challenge, and, to-day, has one hundred thousand men either upon, or who are swiftly advancing towards the soil of this State, and directed by the ablest commander of his time. This force is well equipped, abundantly supplied with munitions of war, and sustained by the entire financial strength of the North. If it is not so thoroughly trained as the veterans that compose European armies, it will be opposed to troops, who, whatever may be their personal courage or endurance, are vastly inferior in soldierly qualities to those of the North. With equal numbers it is discipline that wins, and this is the last quality of which Southern soldiers are capable. In the Slave States the whites, no matter how poor, must have something to mark the wide difference between them and an inferior and degraded caste. This is personal equality among themselves. It is the negro's business to obey, to take a subordinate position—not the white man's. Hence their incapacity for that high degree of discipline to which Northern soldiers readily submit, because to them it implies nothing unmanly or degrading.

Such a force, directed by Gen. SCOTT, and amply provided with everything necessary to efficient action, must be irresistible to any that can be brought against it. Virginia was half subdued before we put a man upon her soil. On the West she has within her own borders a large population which is as hostile to secession and to the action of the State Government, as are the people of New-York or Ohio. On every side is she cut off from market, and must soon fall from the exhaustion which our vigorous blockade will produce. In Fort Monroe and in our naval force, we exert a greater power against her than we could by an army of fifty thousand men. Already has the blockade put up food to famine prices. Her munitions of war must soon be exhausted. The strength she otherwise might put forth must be, to a great extent, neutralized by the presence of a body of mutinous slaves, who, in the seceding districts, nearly equal in numbers the whites, while in all the force of secession is greatly weakened by the presence of large numbers of loyal citizens.

In selecting Virginia as their battle ground, the rebels committed a crowning blunder. At Montgomery, its very remoteness would have secured to it a sort of immunity from punishment. It is nearly a thousand miles, by the only practicable route, from Richmond. It is one of the most arduous duties to conduct a war so far removed from the base of operations. Our Government could hardly touch Montgomery for a year or two, at best; but Virginia is not two days' sail from the great centres of population at the North. New-York and Philadelphia, and is penetrated by magnificent estuaries, all of which we command. We still traverse without molestation, the whole course of the Potomac, from its outlet to Washington. We could not have wished the rebellion to take a better place for the concentration of our strength, or more untenable for defense. Had it chosen the extreme Southern States, it would have had the most powerful of all auxiliaries—distance from the North, and an insalubrious climate. Had it taken the Southern prolongation of the Alleghanies, it would have a position almost inaccessible to attack. But it has chosen to risk all where it is really the weakest, and the North the strongest.

We know that this view of the case coincides with Gen. SCOTT'S opinion. He has recently expressed a belief that the war would be concluded within a year, unless some complication should arise with foreign Powers. He feels confident in his ability to overwhelm Virginia, and that when this is accomplished, the back of the monster is broken. The cotton-growers have an exalted idea of the power of this State. In its destruction they will see their own. No matter how extravagant the gasconnade in which they may continue to indulge, they will feel that it is all over with them; that further resistance is hopeless, and that self-preservation is only to be found in submission.

We must succeed in Virginia, did we exert no other power than our Army upon her soil. But the whole South is like a garrison in a citadel, completely hemmed in, and which must soon exhaust the scanty means it has hoarded. In peace it is sustained by the production and exportation of two or three staples. Its whole industry is employed upon these. Where would the North be in a South's time, with every outlet, in every direction, completely closed? It would be at the mercy of the enemy that could so beleaguer it, although more than any other people it is self-sustaining—overflowing with food and skilled in every art. The South produces nothing but raw materials, which it cannot convert into forms fitting them for use. The City of New-Orleans will suffer more from a month's blockade than if taken possession of by a military force. In our fleet alone we are exerting a power against secession fivefold greater than by all our armies in the field. The rebels are just beginning to feel this halter. The determination of England to respect our blockade is their death-knell. They had not the faintest idea that their ports would be closed. To force foreigners to interfere, their Congress has passed a law forbidding the exportation of Cotton in any other direction than their *seaports*. Had there been the least idea that foreign nations would have respected our blockade, the Southern States would have no more seceded than they would feed upon strychniae.

The blockade strikes a fatal blow both at Southern society and Southern finance. To carry on the war the rebels want $100,000,000 a year. They can't get $10,000,000. All their banks, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, are broken. Specie is to be had only at an excessive premium. Not a penny can be borrowed outside their Confederacy, and nothing inside, for the lack of means. It is now proposed that the $50,000,000 new loan authorized, shall be issued in small sums, shinplasters really, and made legal tender in all contracts. There are no means at the South for carrying on even the ordinary operations of trade. To such a condition had the Confederated States fallen before our blockade commenced, and with the proceeds of the last crop apparently still in their hands. What must be their condition when the next crop, for all commercial purposes, is absolutely inconvertible. If we chose, we might reduce them to entire subjection without putting a man upon their soil. But we cannot afford a long war. We must crush the rebellion in the very first campaign. The more vigorous and powerful our demonstration, the less in blood and means will the war cost, and the more complete the results. When Virginia shall be captured the end will not be far distant.

Characteristics of Southern Warfare.

It is doubtful whether the annals of any nation, however uncivilized, can furnish a system of warfare so illicit as that which defaces the infant record of the Southern Confederacy. We find renegades from our Government furnishing to the Commissariat of the Southern forces stolen arms, "appropriated" funds and "attached" artillery. Timid tradesmen are compelled to abuse the confidence of trusting creditors at the North, while the moneys honestly due here are placed to the credit of the enemies of the country. Officers, who for years have in time of peace been generously supported from the treasury of the nation, are seduced from honor and the sacredness of their oath by the promise of promotion and an increase of compensation.

These things we might have been prepared for; but we confess to an honest indignation when we learn that this self-appointed authority, based upon peculation and dishonor, forgets not only its obligation to the whole country, but initiates a system of warfare which must astound mankind. Bribes have been offered to our sentinels while on guard duty, money has been unavailingly handed the soldiers who were in position to aid an easy entrance to the forts they were protecting, and tenders of various emoluments have been made to men of humble station, to induce violations of trust and disregard of soldierly honor. The humanity of those high in command was abundantly tested when, after many hours of bombardment beleaguered Sumter was discovered in flames, red-hot shot were poured thick and fast upon the gallant band behind its walls, and when with entire consciousness of the weakened state of those detained in the garrison, the supply of provisions and of oil was for days withheld.

What, too, can be thought of that code of battle which permits ounces of arsenic and vials of strychnine to be mixed with flour or emptied into the army vinegar? Or what excuse can their future historian offer for that infamous attempt to destroy a portion of the National Army at Annapolis by the offer of poisoned whisky by an apparently friendly hand? Secret assassinations of sentinels at their posts of duty, the unsparing persecution of "suspected friends of the Union," and the occasional bodily transfer of personal property from its legitimate possessor to the treasury of the rebels, are facts of notoriety.

Of a piece with this, and much more could be adduced concerning the barbarisms of the chivalry, was the murder of ELLSWORTH. By an assassin's hand, one of the noblest, purest, and most gallant of our officers was cut down in the prime of life and in the very blossom of promise. But how terribly did they mistake, who imagined that to be a fitting mode of conquering this nation. Already we hear the cry of "Remember ELLSWORTH," and even now are organizing bands, soon to be regiments, of "Ellsworth Avengers," and that blow, which was given in entire conformity with the recognized code of the rebellious South, will, in the end, be found productive of a dreadful but deserved retribution.

But these sink into insignificance when we recur to the fact that in defiance of all known rules of honorable warfare, the Southern leaders have instigated the Indians upon our frontier to take up arms and to visit their system of savage cruelty upon the people of that section of our country. It will be remembered that prominent among the causes for dissatisfaction with the rule of Great Britain, which our forefathers urged in the Declaration of Independence, was this very one, and that it may the more thoroughly impress itself up the minds of our readers, we quote from that instrument:

"He (the King) has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

On referring to reports from the South, we find that a plan has been organized by which the slaveholding Indians are thoroughly indoctrinated with hatred to the North, and are eager for the extermination of "LINCOLN'S Abolitionists." Crafty agents from Arkansas and Texas have been detailed for the purpose of convincing the various tribes that the sole desire of the Republican leaders is to abolish Slavery, and make the negro the equal of the white. This has naturally excited their jealousy and anger, and at last accounts they had determined to lend the aid of their tomahawks and scalping knives to the more Christian weapons—the poison and the brand of their Southern fraternizers. And it is well known that a large body of Cherokees is already at Harper's Ferry.

In a moral point of view, such action as the leaders of the rebel host see fit to indulge in, can find no palliation, and without doubt before the tribunal of any civilized nation, that system of warfare which cannot only permit, but encourage, the most detestable and cowardly treacheries, the secret poison, the assassin's dagger, and the tomahawk of the savage, will be forever stamped as murderous and cruel.

THE LIGHT GOING OUT.—The law of contraband threatens to work one piece of justice not wholly unpoetical. It is said that the export of paper to the seceded States has, under order of Government, been entirely stopped! Not a ream, as we are credibly informed, is now permitted to cross the Ohio. And as it is well known that the greater part of the paper consumed in the South hitherto has been of Northern manufacture, it is easy to see what the result must be. There are, indeed, a few paper mills in the seceded States; but these, for the want of necessary materials, are on the point of ceasing operations. The chemicals, which are indispensable for the bleaching process, as soda-ash and sulphuric acid, are only produced in the North and in Europe, and the same is true of wire, gauze and feltings, all of which are absolute necessities. There is, indeed, but one article requisite in paper manufacture which they are likely soon to have in quite unwelcome abundance—*rags*.

In looking forward to this impending mortality of the journals of Secessiondom, there is no need to put on any unnecessary mourning. As mere psychologic studies—as exhibitions of what grammar, rhetoric and logic may become under certain conditions—they were indeed not without a value. But the vile, poisonous stuff they have been diffusing would probably have made it necessary ere long for the Government to repress them as a mere sanitary measure, so that the indirect insecticide is a most blessed relief. Their light that led astray was *not* light from heaven; and in their case, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* may most honestly be rendered. There's nothing good to be said of 'em except that they're dead.

What Shall be Done with Prisoners and "Contraband of War?"

We have been so unused to war in this country, that it is with the greatest difficulty we can address ourselves to it in earnest. We forget that the more vigorous the more humane the blow. The moment we touch the soil of a seceding State, we should make clean work. Every rebel should be taken prisoner and instantly marched out of the State; the idea of letting him off on a parole of *honor* is a delusion which we should no longer practice upon ourselves. There is no honor in a *rebel*. Where was the honor of JEFF. DAVIS, FLOYD and THOMPSON, and the whole tribe of conspirators in Congress and the Army and Navy, who were plotting to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support? To treat such persons leniently only adds to their malignity. It is the nature of such men. If we let them off we shall, on the morrow, be always doing the work of the day before, and the war will never be ended. The moment a rebel is captured, particularly if in arms, he should be instantly packed off to the interior of Massachusetts, or New-York or Ohio, where extensive barracks should be immediately erected for his accommodation. We should clear the soil as we go, leaving no enemy among us, or in our rear, to take advantage of the least reverse. The moment this course is taken, traitors would be very scarce, even upon the soil of Virginia. We should hope to make a pretty good haul, for we could perform no more useful service than to take 20,000 Virginians and give them six months' schooling in the interior of Massachusetts. They would see things there they never dreamed of, and go home, when the time come for their discharge, wiser men, and fitted to introduce in their own State the industries and habits which have made in Massachusetts a garden out of a desert, and for the want of which Virginia, though a garden by nature, is still a desert, as far as art and industry are concerned.

We shall also soon need similar provision for Gen. BUTLER'S "contraband of war," *negroes*. We shall soon have a large number of these on our hands. We cannot return them at present to their owners if we would, unless they are well-known Union men. Their owners may have, in their haste, left them behind. They may belong to parties in arms against us. We are not prepared to say what disposition shall be eventually made of them. This may depend upon future events. Till these occur, the negroes must be provided for at some safe place. This duty is one of the sequences which necessarily grows out of the peculiar contest in which we are engaged. The question of the disposition to be made of the negroes falling into our hands, is the most difficult one that is to arise. Gen. BUTLER'S construction of the law in reference to articles contraband of war, was a happy fancy, and is very well when applied to fifty or a hundred persons; but when the number swells, as it is very likely to do, to 10,000, 20,000 or 50,000, such a mass of "contraband" can hardly be put to a valuable use upon fortifications. But they must be safely taken care of, notwithstanding, and the sooner we set about it the better.

We particularly desire to impress upon Government the necessity of the course recommended in reference to prisoners of war. They should be treated as such. So far we have *played*, not *enacted*, war. Our part in the drama has been to see how little harm we could inflict. This speaks well for our humanity, but not for our good sense. Let us be more logical for the future, and treat those we meet in the seceding States as they are—either enemies or friends. Ten thousand men captured in Virginia and sent out of the State would at once end the war. We should leave no element of strength or power unexerted, if we desire a speedy settlement of our difficulties with the smallest possible waste of blood and treasure.

The Three Swords.

That indomitable patriot, President JACKSON, had, in his day, to deal with secession. It was then called Nullification; but it was in its elements secession pure and simple. He designated it by its right name when he denounced it as treason, and he appreciated its nature when he dealt with it as such. Had he been made of different stuff; had he been less imbued with patriotism; had he lacked courage; had he been weak of purpose, or imbecile from age; had he sympathized with their objects, or for years associated with the conspirators, taken them to his counsels, or yielded to their influences; had he been content with entreaty where he had the right to command; there would have been rebellion in his time under the auspices of CALHOUN and his followers, as we have it now under the guidance of JEFF. DAVIS and his associates. But a Jackson, and not a Buchanan, was at the head of the State, and he waited not an hour for treason to gather strength. He throttled it at once. The sword and the gallows were waiting the conspirators, and sharp justice was ready with its retribution. Treason shrunk dismayed at these preparations, and the repose of the country was secured by the man who saved it at New-Orleans.

JACKSON'S life was full of opportunities for the display of patriotism and courage, if not always of practical wisdom and calm statesmanship. He was certainly to an unexampled degree an object of popular idolatry. Tennessee presented him with a sword; the citizens of Philadelphia gave him another; and the riflemen of New-Orleans endowed him with a third. We mention only these among the hundred other testimonials that honored his active career or graced his retirement, because they have a history connected with the present as well as the past,—a history which, were the dead permitted to speak, would evoke a voice of indignant denunciation from the old hero's grave.

By his will, Gen. JACKSON bequeathed the first of these three swords to his nephew and adopted son, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, the second to his grandson, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., and the third to his grand-nephew, ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE. The clause relative to the first runs thus:

"*Seventh*—I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, ANDREW J. DONELSON, son of SAMUEL DONELSON deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, *with this injunction*, that he fail not to use it, when necessary, in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or *domestic traitors*."

Where is ANDREW J. DONELSON now, and to what uses is he applying this legacy of his great kinsman, confided to his presumed patriotism, accompanied with so solemn an injunction? In the ranks of rebellion, fighting against "Our glorious Union!" Among "domestic traitors," battling for the overthrow of "the constitutional rights of our country," through the destruction of the Constitution itself. Again:

"I bequeath to my beloved grandson, ANDREW JACKSON, son of ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., and SARAH, his wife, the sword presented to me by the citizens of Philadelphia, *with this injunction, that he will always use it in defence of the Constitution and our glorious Union, and the perpetuation of our Republican system.*"

And where is this ANDREW JACKSON, honored by his patriotic grandfather, and where the sword intrusted to his keeping? It is rusting in its scabbard at home, while treason is hewing at the Constitution, and the cannon of rebellion thundering against the Union. The degenerate grandson is himself on the side of the traitors, aiding by his influence and his money the conspirators who are thus in arms against both, and who are battling for the overthrow of "our republican system."

And again:

"To my grand-nephew, ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the Rifle Company of New-Orleans, commanded by Capt. BEAL, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his recollection the gallant services of his deceased father, Gen. JOHN COFFEE, in the late Indian and British wars, under my command, and his gallant conduct in defence of New-Orleans in 1814-15, *with this injunction, that he wield it in protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious Constitution, against all invaders, whether foreign foes or intestine traitors.*"

Where again is ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE, and in what cause is he wielding the gift of his benefactor? He too is among the traitors, and the sword placed in his hands for the "protection of the rights secured to American citizens under our glorious Constitution," is pointed at the hearts of loyal men and whetted for the destruction of that "glorious Constitution" that he was so solemnly enjoined to defend.

Such is thus far the melancholy history of these three swords, each the legacy of a great man to his kinsmen, and such the uses to which they are applied. If facts were wanting to illustrate the commonplace touching the degeneracy of the successors of great men, how abundantly are they furnished in the story of this will and its consequences?

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Probable Effect of the Pending Struggle on Slavery—Its Abolition Almost a Foregone Conclusion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

The impression gains ground that there can be no end to the present war, no compromise, no peace, which leaves the cause of it in existence. The irrepressible conflict having taken this sanguinary character, can no more be staid while Slavery exists. It has been resolved by the whole people of the North that the Union must be preserved. The Government responds to this popular outburst of patriotism, and reechoes it in official instructions to our Foreign Ministers. This is the one great point determined, and it is now becoming evident that it cannot be made final and sure without a complete overthrow of the institution of Slavery.

How, then, shall this great revolution in Southern society be effected? It can be accomplished by making war upon it, and nothing seems to be more probable than that abolition will be a necessary result of war. The war will cost hundreds of millions, directly and indirectly, to the Government, hundreds of millions to the rebels, and the event will leave the weaker party in a condition little short of ruin.

Is it not better to look these facts in the face in the beginning of the contest, and make an effort at compromise, on the broad and permanent basis of peaceful and gradual emancipation, with compensation? It may be necessary that the South shall receive one or two overwhelming defeats in the battle-field before its people will consent to so radical a measure, but in the meantime it will be well for the people of the North to have it under consideration. If Congress should adopt a resolution in favor of calling a General Convention of the States, looking to the adoption of such a compromise, it could not fail at once to arrest the attention of thousands of Southern men, who would prefer such a settlement to a continuance of destructive war.

If, for instance, it were agreed that Slavery should be abolished at the end of ten years, and, in the meantime, to be greatly modified and improved in its grosser features, on condition that the owners should receive in United States Stocks an average of one hundred dollars per head for their slaves, the alternative would be seized with joy by a large portion of the Southern people. The cost of this arrangement to the Government would be about four hundred millions of dollars, which is less than a waf of four years would cost to either party.

Provision for the abolition of Slavery at the end of ten years, would give no shock, immediate or remote, to the frame-work of society, even in a time of profound peace and prosperity; and in the actual circumstances of the case with a destructive war raging, which abolition would put an end to, it would be the very best thing the South could do, even without compensation. The sum proposed to be paid to the slaveholders is probably not more than one-fourth of the cash value of the slaves before the rebellion commenced; but it is fully half their value at the present moment, and is more than they would fetch a year hence if the war continues. It is also to be an advance payment for the liberation of the slaves at the end of ten years. With that ready capital, the South would at once enter upon a career of prosperity and progress unparalleled in its previous history, and the North would be more than compensated for its share in the burden by the revival of business.

Is it not better to solve the problem in this peaceful manner than to keep up a destructive war for an indefinite period? Is there not, at least, patriotism and humanity enough in the North to propose such a compromise? The South may reject it at present, but I cannot doubt that the terrible disasters of the present campaign will bring its people to reason. While the sword is wielded with vigor, let the olive-branch be held up by those who conduct the legislative and administrative departments of the Government, and all good angels will conspire to bring about a speedy and permanent peace and unity between the North and South.

Slavery is a great evil, and it has borne its natural fruits, pride, arrogance and insubordination. But it should not be forgotten that the slaveholders are of the same race and lineage with the freemen of the North. What the former have done the latter would have done under similar circumstances. What Southern slaveholders are, Northern men, if born and bred slaveholders, would be. They should, therefore, look at the question coolly and calmly, and see in it a natural consequence of a great social wrong, for the origin of which no living man is responsible. Duty imperatively requires of Northern men that they should prevent the spread of the evil, and now that the opportunity offers, that they should put at end to it, in order to preserve the Government, and uphold civil liberty. But it is neither just nor expedient to inflict more injury upon the ruling race of the South than the necessity of the case demands. On the contrary, humanity and expediency, the welfare of the whites and blacks, of North and South, demand that the evil be eradicated, and the Union saved, peacefully if possible.

OBSERVER.

THE NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.

Sketches of the Career of Gens McClellan, Butler, Banks, Fremont, and of Brigadier-General Lyon.

There is a very natural anxiety to know all about the antecedents of those who are to be the leaders of the Grand Army of the United States in the pending contest, and below we give brief sketches of the Generals recently appointed:

MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Next in rank to Lieut.-Gen. Scott stands Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan. He is hardly thirty-five years of age, having been born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826. At the age of sixteen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating with the class of 1846, with the rank of Brevet Second Lieut of Engineers. Until the Mexican war, however, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, and then "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," as the orders expressed it, he was Breveted First Lieut. "For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey," on Sept. 8, 1847, he was offered a Brevet Captaincy, which he declined. He was advanced to this rank, however, subsequently, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec," and received the command of a company of Sappers, Miners and Pontoneers in May, 1848. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with the sappers and miners until 1851. During this time he introduced the bayonet exercise into the army, and translated and adapted a manual which has since become a text-book for the service. During the Summer and Fall of 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the succeeding Spring was assigned to duty under Major R. B. Marcy, in the Expedition for the Exploration of the Red River. Thence he was ordered direct to Texas as Senior Engineer, on the Staff of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and was engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbors of that State. In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific Coast in command of the Western Division of the survey of the North Pacific Railroad route. He returned to the East in 1854, on duty connected with the Pacific survey, and was engaged also in secret service to the West Indies. The next year he received a commission in the First Regiment of Cavalry, and was appointed a member of the Commission which went to the seat of war in the Crimea and in Northern Russia. Col. Richard Delafield, one of his colleagues, is now an officer in the rebel army, and Major Alfred Mordecai, the third member of the Commission, a short time ago resigned the Superintendency of the Troy Arsenal. Major McClellan's report on the "Organization of European Armies and the operations of the War," a quarto volume, embodying the result of his observations in the Crimea, greatly enhanced his reputation as a scientific soldier.

In January, 1857, weary of inaction, he resigned his position in the army to become Vice-President and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered and accepted the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, of which he was also General Superintendent. When our domestic troubles assumed formidable dimensions, Major McClellan's services were at once called into requisition. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, tried to secure the benefit of his experience in organizing the volunteers from that State, but the tender of the Major-Generalship of the Ohio forces reached him first, and he at once accepted it. On May 14 he received a commission as Major-General in the United States army, and now has command of the Department of Ohio, which comprises all of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and that part of Virginia lying north of the Great Kanawha River and west of the Green Briar River and the Maryland line, with so much of Pennsylvania as lies west of a line drawn from the Maryland line to the northeast corner of McKean County.

It must not be taken for granted that he would succeed to the Command-in-Chief of the army, should that position unfortunately become vacant, because he is next in rank to Gen. Scott. This office is filled by special appointment, seniority having weight only incidentally.

Gen. McClellan is now leading the United States forces which crossed from Ohio into Virginia on Monday night last, and the stirring proclamations which he has issued to the people prove that he can wield the pen as ably as he has the sword.

MAJOR-GEN J. C. FREMONT.

John Charles Fremont was born in Savannah Ga., on Jan. 21, 1813, and is consequently in his forty-ninth year. His father was a native of France, and died in 1818. His mother, with three infant children, settled in Charleston. John Charles entered the junior class of Charleston College when 15 years of age, but was expelled before graduation for irregularities, and having succeeded in obtaining the position of instructor of mathematics on board the United States sloop-of-war *Natchez*, went on a two years cruise to the coast of South America. After his return, the college which had expelled him gave him the degree of A. B., and soon afterward, having passed a rigorous examination, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Navy, and at once assumed the duties of Instructor on board the frigate *Independence*. This post he did not long hold. Retiring from the Navy, he occupied himself in railroad engineering in South Carolina and Tennessee until 1837, when he accompanied Capt. Williams, of the United States Army, in a reconnoissance of the mountainous Cherokee country in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, in anticipation of hostilities with the Indians. President Van Buren appointed him Second Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers in 1838, and the young man was suddenly sent off to make a survey of the Des Moines River, doubtless through the influence of Col. Benton, for whose daughter he had formed an attachment. Immediately after his return from this duty, Lieut. Fremont successfully engineered an elopement, and on Oct. 19, 1841, the lovers were secretly married.

On May 2, 1842, he left Washington to commence the scenes of exploration in the Rocky Mountains, which have given him so wide a fame. The report of his first expedition, which was concluded in October, 1842, attracted great attention, and was praised by Humboldt, in his *Aspects of Nature*. In May, 1843, Lieut. Fremont started on a second expedition, much more comprehensive in its design than the first, extending through the valleys of the Columbia River. While on this expedition he crossed the mountains on the Pacific coast, reaching Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento early in March, 1844, after forty days of unparalleled hardships and suffering. The preparation of the reports of this expedition occupied the remainder of that year, and in the Spring of 1845, having been brevetted Captain, he started on a third expedition to explore the great basin and maritime region of Oregon and California. This expedition was full of stirring incident, and during the course of it new proof of his ability and bravery as an officer was afforded by the manner in which he defended himself from the Mexican General Castro, who threatened to attack him with an overwhelming force. Subsequently, under Fremont's leadership, the Californians succeeded in expelling Castro from the Northern part of the territory, and on July 4, the American settlers elected Fremont Governor. About this time he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, and on Jan. 13, 1847, he concluded with the Mexicans articles of capitulation which terminated the war in California, and left that country in possession of the United States.

In consequence of an unfortunate difference with Gen. Kearney, he was refused permission to join the Army in Mexico, and ultimately was Court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. President Polk refused to approve the verdict of mutiny which had been found against Col. Fremont, and remitted the penalty which the Court had affixed, but of this leniency he refused to avail himself, declaring that he was not conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the Court. He resigned his position in the Army, however, and in October, 1848, started on a fourth exploring expedition along the waters of the Upper Rio Grande, and through the country of the Apaches, Comanches, &c., hoping to find a practicable route to California. On this expedition, too, he and his companions endured the greatest hardships. In 1847 he purchased the celebrated Mariposa estate, which brought him great wealth and almost interminable law suits. In 1849 he was elected one of the United States Senators from California, drawing the short term and serving but three weeks. In 1852 he visited Europe, where he was received with every mark of respect, by eminent men of letters and of science. In 1853 he made a fifth and highly successful exploring expedition, between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific, and in 1856 was nominated by the Republicans and a part of the Americans as a candidate for the Presidency. He received 114 electoral votes, and was defeated by Mr. Buchanan, who had 174. Returning to California in 1858, he devoted himself to the care of his vast estates, until last February, when he started for Paris, as is understood at the invitation of the French Government, to treat for the sale of part of his Mariposa estate. This call will necessarily interrupt these negotiations.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. BANKS.

Nathaniel Prentiss Banks was born in Waltham, Mass., on Jan. 30, 1816. His father was the overseer of a cotton factory, and there the boy worked, now and then attending a common school, and always eagerly picking up whatever useful knowledge came in his way. Not content with the routine of a factory life, he apprenticed himself to a machinist, and while learning this trade his literary aspirations found room for development in the organization of a dramatic company, of which he was the "star," and in lecturing before lyceums, making political addresses, &c. Under the Polk Administration he received a berth in the Boston Custom house, and in 1849 was elected by the Democrats to represent his District in the State Legislature. In 1851 and 1852 the Democrats and Free-Soilers coalesced and made him Speaker of the House, and afterwards sent him to Washington, as Representative. During his first Congressional term, Mr. Banks withdrew from the Democratic Party by voting against the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in 1854 he was reelected by a combination of the Americans and Republicans. The latter adopted him as their candidate for Speaker of the House, and after a contest of two months, he was elected. Mr. Banks was returned to Congress the next term, and was elevated to the Gubernatorial Chair for the first time in 1857, by a coalition of the same elements which secured him a seat in Congress and the Speaker's Chair. Three times the people of the State emphatically indorsed the manner in which he discharged the duties of this responsible position, and as parties were marshaling for the contest in the Fall of 1860, Mr. Banks took the State by surprise on announcing his intention to retire from political life. He removed to Chicago early in the present year, to connect himself with the Illinois Central Railroad, as Manager Director, and President Lincoln has just called him from this post, to place him where he can serve his country to better advantage. Gov. Banks' great energy, his well known administrative ability, and the military knowledge which he acquired while Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Militia, fit him admirably for his new duties.

BRIG GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

If we except the great soldier who commands the armies of the Republic in this exigency of the Union, there is no man, in the field of military action, who, at this moment, concentres upon himself a larger share of public interest and attention than Maj Gen. Butler of Massachusetts. This arises from a knowledge of what has been performed in Maryland by Gen Butler, and anticipation of the important work in Virginia which has been assigned him by the President.

There is much curiosity to know something of the early history, the subsequent employment, the habit of mind and body of the citizen soldier who, within the last four weeks, has accomplished results of such substantial national usefulness. It is not too much to say that, under the circumstances, the person who conceived and executed the thought of opening communication with Washington by way of Annapolis, saved the Capital of the Union from attack by the arms of the Confederate States. It is not too much to say, that Gen. Butler, by his memorable movement to Annapolis, his seizure of the ship *Constitution*; his official correspondence with Gov. Hicks; his occupation and repair of the road to Washington; his sudden encampment at the Relay House; his noble march to Baltimore; his posting cannon upon the hill overhanging the city; and his wise proclamation to the people of Baltimore, saved the State of Maryland from plunging into the black depths of treason, and from political and social woes unnumbered.

In all these public acts, not less than in his official correspondence with the Governor of Massachusetts, Gen. Butler has evinced wisdom, energy, and steadiness of purpose, uncontrolled by popular prejudice.

Gen. Butler was born at Deerfield, Rockingham County, (N. H.,) in 1818. Previous to the events of the 17th of April, his experience in military was confined to the duties devolved upon him as a commissioned officer in the militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He has been from boyhood prompt and enthusiastic in all matters concerning the volunteer militia system. He was for many years Colonel of the regiment belonging to the City of Lowell, where he resided, and the circumstances of his removal from that office make apparent one of the traits of his character, not less than the firmness of his political convictions.

It happened that among the first of the official acts of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, who was elected by and during the Know Nothing paroxysm in that Commonwealth, was a recommendation, in his annual message, of exclusion from the militia of the State of persons of foreign birth, and inquiry into the race and sect of certain companies, and, in the end, disbandment of seven companies bearing the following names: the Columbian Artillery, the Bay State Artillery, the Shields Artillery, the Sarsfield Guards, the Jackson Musketeers, the Union Guards, and the Jackson Guards. One of the companies thus blotted out, the Jackson Musketeers, was in the regiment of Col Butler, and he refused to transmit the order disbanding the proscribed company, and for the refusal he was summarily broken of command by Gov. Gardner. In a short time, however, the officers of the brigade to which Butler's regiment belonged, elected him to be Brigadier General, and the same Governor who had expelled him from one office was compelled to commission him to the higher office, held by Gen. Butler when he recently rendered the Union such memorable service in Maryland.

It was this interest taken by Gen. Butler in military affairs, not less than his preeminent fitness in other respects, which induced President Pierce to designate him as one of the Visitors to West Point in the year 1856.

But it is as a lawyer and leading member of the Democratic organization, that Gen. Butler is best known. In the former profession, it is the common admission, that since the death of Choate, he now stands first in the Commonwealth. Other men have more knowledge in special departments in the profession, but none can do all things required of a lawyer as well as he. Cushing has a broader reach of learning in constitutional law, and in the legal treatises of the Continent: Curtis or Bartlett may be more familiar with branches of admiralty and commercial law, in which they have had large experience, but in the combined branches of commercial, criminal and real property jurisprudence, no man in Massachusetts is so generally employed, or so successful in results. This fact bespeaks volumes, because no ordinary man ever, by common content of lawyers and lay men, attains the higher eminences of professional fame.

In politics Gen. Butler has been a zealous member of the Democratic organization, having brought from his New Hampshire home the earnestness of conviction which is so conspicuous in the politics of that State, and in the last Presidential election he was an uncompromising opponent of Lincoln and Douglas, and devoted to the cause of Mr. Breckinridge. In 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; in 1859 and 1860 represented Middlesex in the State Senate. He also took a prominent part in the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

We find in the Charlestown *Advertiser* (Mass.) of Sept. 7, 1859, a portrait of Gen. Butler, drawn a year previous to that time, and by an eminent member of the Massachusetts Bar, an opponent in politics, which is so apparently truthful in tone, that we copy extracts therefrom, as of especial interest at this time:

'The time has come when an accurate, full-length portrait of this man should be seen by the people. We can draw such, and will. It shan't be overdrawn, either way. We have advantages of position, and knowledge to do it well. We know our subject 'like a book.' To use one of his own oft-repeated phrases, we've 'Summered and Wintered him for years.' We are not his partisan. Yet we bear him no malice, but friendship rather. We don't *holler* for him, nor, so to speak, 'run with his machine,' to wit, the Democratic Party. Yet it is true to say, we rather like him, and wouldn't knowingly do him an injury or an injustice. But one thing let not the reader exact of us. Seek herein no portrayal of his physical features. Our brush would drop from the palsied arm before such a task. Hayden would have committed his suicide years earlier than he did had such an exaction been demanded of his great powers in the portrait line. No; we will agree to turn the General wrong side out, so that he who reads can discover his methods of thought, and discern the inmost depths of his mind and heart; but as nature clearly broke the mould in shaping the exterior, our finite powers refuse from the impossible task of reproducing it here. It can't be done by comparison, for precisely such an apparition on two legs never came athwart the path of an every day Christian, in this land of daguerre types. It can't be done by the imagination, for the boldest flight of fancy never brought back on its nimble pinions, so impossible a combination of features. A witness on the stand, gazing down upon it for the moment, perhaps has an idea of its inconceivable type. But it is a phenomenon he never can recall. Ever after it exists as a dim and imperfect vision, flit ing on the outskirts of the mind, so to speak, and all attempts at a description thereof, are necessarily failures.

But below the reck our Democratic friends can talk understandingly of their candidate. He is neither fat, nor has he 'the lean and hungry look' that so alarmed Cesar of the old time, when he discovered it in the sleepless Cassius. Like Dr. Slop, he has a 'sesquipedality of belly.' This gives him quite a substantial look. But yet he is nimble. For as Dr. Watts would say, he is still in the 'heat of youthful blood.' He is not far from forty. His health is perfect. His constitution is in no manner impaired by early excesses, if, indeed, he were ever guilty of any. If he were they never could be traced in his physical condition. Nothing but the apoplexy or a raging fever can bring such a constitution to the ground. It is as sound and compact as the Federal Constitution. He merely staggered under an attack that sent many wailing ghosts to the Plutonian realm—the National Hotel poison. He imbibed the poison, or inhaled it, or ate it as copiously as they. He took no better care of himself than they of themselves. But in his case the disease got decidedly the worst of it. "The man recovered of the bite; the dog it was that died." Twice that amount of poison he would have vanquished. Few men, indeed, "can endure the winter's cold as well as he," or the summer's heat, or hard and incessant mental or physical labor. In this fact is found his greatest element of strength, in our judgment. This is the primary cause of his bestriding the Democratic fold, Beach, Davis, Choate, and all hands, so like a Colossus. It is the key to all his successes. It is the reason why he tries so many causes, more than any other one man in the Commonwealth. "*He can stand it.*" He of whom that sentence can be truly uttered is the happiest or ought to be the happiest man in the State. And of Butler it can be said. He can labor always "and never tire." Indeed, he grows more vigorous the longer he remains in harness. In the months that are coming he will be found trying causes in the Court in the day time; making stump speeches at night; directing the campaign on Sundays, and resting and recreating never at all. He isn't the famous "son of the sleepless;" he is *Old Sleepless* himself. He will, with his admirable constitution, run on like Deacon Holmes' "one hoss shay," and like it "go to pieces all at once."

Thus far, to recapitulate, we have got the General' outlines—a sound body, with no very handsome headpiece.

He was born in New-Hampshire. He worked his own way to college, and through it, at Waterville, Maine. It is safe to say that his *alma mater* never graduated such another. He supported himself in college by making chairs. And let not the voters forget this. Through life he has cut his own way, and a wide, long breadth of swarth has he carried. He has wrung success from men and circumstances, moreover, that were reluctant to concede it to him. And in so doing he has indicated his great strength. When he first came to the Bar the Courts looked upon him as a sort of portentous phenomenon, such as never before came athwart the judicial vision. He had no family influence to aid his young steps. He had no friends to "blow for him," as the phrase is. His early days were spent in steady rowing up stream with a strong wind and the current both dead against him. But he never faltered. He cleared the rapids, and up he continued to sail. He is in calmer water now. He might anchor if he would. But his temperament will never suffer him to rest this side the "narrow house." But the fact that all he has and all he is, are the conquest of his own energy, is a fact that indicates his pluck. He may be safely set down as a man of irrepressible energy.

His mind is not logical. He don't state a case with logical precision. He can state it with sophistical deception, and he will make it look like logic. Unless you look again, perhaps you would call it logic. But try it again, and you will detect the dull copper sound. He often believes his own sophistry, so ingeniously does he construct it. His arguments to the jury in all "hard cases" are made up of the most ingenious sophistries; sometimes, indeed, mixed with inspiring absurdities. But he presses all with equal vehemence, and apparently has as much confidence in his copper as in his golden coin. And sometimes they are quite as successful. His fallacies are most ingenious and difficult to unravel. His arguments have not even method, saying nothing of logic. He skips from one theme to another and back again, with bewildering celerity. The nearer can have no idea of what he will discuss, or how long he will be at it, from hearing him start, for he often begins in the middle and ends with some squib on some collateral matter. But notwithstanding the truth of all these criticisms, his arguments are always ingenious and most effective. They always encourage the adversary—they often utterly overwhelm him. They abound in insinuations. They are set with homely illustrations, and such as "split the ears of the groundlings."

He is not a fluent nor graceful speaker. His voice is harsh and grating. There is no mistaking his meaning. He uses "talk words" with fiery vehemence. He makes awkward work when he undertakes to utter compliments. But he smites an adversary with the plainest of Anglo-Saxon epithets, as though he had had long practice in their use, as, indeed, he has. The laughs he creates are more apt to be in the rear seats than on the bench or in the bar. His wit, though often sharp, is unceniably more apt to be appreciated among the "general" than among cultivated men. He looks to them—*caviare to the general*," is his motto. But not unfrequently he perpetrates things that would do no discredit to Jerrold in his best days. But his wit needs chastening and softening, in a large degree. It would then bite with a keener edge. It often gives offence to the hearer who isn't hit by it, by its coarseness and blunt edge. He is a faithful and steadfast friend. His zeal in his client's cause never flags for an instant. His fidelity to his client is never shaken; and the fidelity is equally strong in all cases. It isn't at all measured by the fees received. Pay or no pay—the earnestness and the energy are the same so long as the relation of attorney and client continues. But this isn't peculiar to Mr. Butler. All decent lawyers are equally faithful and zealous. We have seen many kinds of corruption and misconduct in our time; but never yet encountered that worse than Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold, a lawyer that would betray a client's trust and go over to the adversary, or have his zeal abated by a bribe. But the General has a memory we think especially tenacious of friendly acts. He is quite apt not to forget or wholly to forgive injuries, real or fancied. But no temptation would cause him to desert or betray a friend.

He dresses in a style anything but Democratic, according to our New-England ideas. Scarcely any other lawyer, from the income of his profession, could maintain such an establishment as his. But he has earned it by his energy, industry and perseverance. And though we hope he may be unsuccessful in his politics, we hope he may survive through many years of happy life in his elegant residence on the banks of the Merrimac, with its "shrubbery" which Shenstone indeed might envy. "Ability," quoth the lexicographer, "means the art of accomplishing." Then Gen Butler is as able a man as wears the soil of Massachusetts. He has all the elements necessary for the successful accomplishment of whatever he undertakes. He has a resolute will. He is fertile in resources. He is ingenious.

He is a genial companion. His wit in conversation, tells better than in formal speeches or arguments. He can set and keep the "table in a roar."

The qualities which we have herein ascribed to the General that seem similar, are common to the race of mortals. They are more obvious in him because he is no hypocrite, and lets his words and actions faithfully exhibit what is working within him. He is in earnest and zealous. He compromises nothing. If he feels anger, he don't smother it. He lets nothing rankle. He don't "smile, and smile and be a villain still." On the contrary, his enemies as well as his friends know in what regard he holds them. His dislikes and likes are both earnest and enduring. And, on the whole, it ear not be doubted that he is the most skillful lawyer in many respects now living in New-England, even though Mr. Choate be among that number.

We look down the line and find hardly one whom this young athlete has not conquered in open forensic encounter.

The scalps of Choate, the distinguished head of the American Bar, of Lord, who leads the Essex circuit without a rival, and Judge Abbott, among the living, and of Farley, the sturdiest advocate that Middlesex County has yielded from loins prolific of lawyers, we have seen dangling from his belt."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON.

Nathaniel Lyon was born in Connecticut in 1821, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, where he graduated four years afterwards with the rank of Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. In February, 1847, he was made First Lieutenant, and for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco during August following he was breveted Captain. On Sept. 13, he was severely wounded in the assault on the Belen gate, and in June, 1851, was promoted to a Captaincy. This rank he held at the time of the troubles in Kansas, whither he was sent during the Presidency of Gen. Pierce, to assist in fastening Slavery upon the territory. Although he had before acted with the Democratic party, the acts of fraud and violence which he witnessed in Kansas so disgusted him with the organization under whose sanction they were perpetrated, that he threw up his commission, and retired to private life. He was in command of the Missouri Volunteers at the recent capture of Camp Jackson, and for his well proven bravery and eminent military ability has received his recent promotion.

Arrival of Prince Alfred at St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, May 30.

Prince Alfred arrived here last night at midnight. He was received by the Governor and suite and civic authorities. There was a large torchlight procession by the fire companies in uniforms.

The Prince has been driving about the city and outskirts to-day. He leaves to-morrow morning for Fredericktcn, and it is supposed he will proceed to Quebec by the River St John and the Lakes to the River de Loup.

The Congressional Election in Ohio.

Cleveland, Thursday, May 30.

Returns of Tuesday's Congressional elections are meagre, but Richard A. Harrison, Conservative Republican, is elected to fill Mr. Corwin's vacancy by small majority, over Harlan, Radical Republican.

Samuel T. Worcester is chosen in the place of Sherman by a majority of about 2,000.

The Health of Senator Douglas.

Chicago, Thursday, May 30.

Up to last night it was thought that Senator Douglas was getting better. Since then he has been gradually sinking, and fears are entertained by his friends and physicians that he will not live through the night.

Money Matters at Chicago.

Chicago, Thursday, May 30.

The Bank Commissioners have made a call for additional securities on fifty-two Banks, having a circulation of $5 000,000, secured by $1,300,000 of Northern, $5,000,000 of Border State and $800,000 of seceded State Stocks. The call gives the Banks till the 1st of June to make up the deficit.

Dispatches for Europe.

Steamship *Parana*, which sailed from Boston Tuesday, for Galway, will stop at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Newfoundland mails. Any telegraphic dispatches left with Geo. Stokes, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, before 5 P. M. to-day, will be forwarded by this steamer.

Marine Disaster.

Newport, R. I., Thursday, May 30.

The brig *Alpine*, Capt. Killman, has arrived here from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, with loss of sails—will repair immediately and proceed.

Amusements.

Dodworth's Saloon.—In the present paucity of amusements, and, we may add, disinclination for them, a first rate concert is as unexpected as it is agreeable. The drum for the moment supplies all our musical need, and managers who hate its imperative roll generally avoid a direct competition with it. Mr. Max Strakosch, who has just entered into the business of management, and already displays that admirable quality of success, called enterprise, determined, it seems, to fight the drum on its own grounds. He announced a concert which was excellent in quality. It attracted an overflowing audience, and he may now retire to the Provinces in triumph. This great and unexpected event came off last evening at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss Carlotta Patti was the principal attraction. She is a charming vocalist; posseses great facility of execution, and a thoroughly delicious quality of voice for the concert room. It would be difficult to mention another *artiste* who could give so much general satisfaction. In addition to this trump card, Mr. Max Strakosch boasts of the services of Signor Brignoli, the favorite tenor of New-York; Madame Amalia Strakosch, Signor Ettore Barili and Mr. George W. Warren. With such first class artists, it is his intention to make a Provincial tour in the West and Canada. If the times are not altogether too bad for such an enterprise, it will surely meet with much success.

The programme last evening contained fifteen pieces, all of which were interpreted admirably, under the very able direction of Mr. Antonio Barili. Mr. Warren, a performer comparatively new to our public, played an impromptu (themes from "Un Ballo in Maschera") very finely upon the Alexandre organ. He is one of the few men we have ever heard who possess a sufficient amount of feeling and knowledge of color for that peculiar instrument.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROVISIONS FOR THE TROOPS—THE HACKLEY CASE.

At a meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was offered and referred in favor of donating $2,500 to Col. Mino's regiment of volunteers. Also, recommending the Union Defence Committee to pay the necessary bills for clothing and other supplies furnished to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. McCunn. The Grand Jury's presentment of A. J. Hackley and his street-cleaning contract was received and referred to the Law Committee. A petition of the Metropolitan Home Guard for the use of the Fifth Regiment Armory as a drill-room, was referred. The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE TO BE AIDED—THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT TO RECEIVE SUPPLIES.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution to provide a new location for Engine Company No. 13, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Street Commissioner to inform the Board why he had not advertised for proposals to repair Pier No. 20, East River, as directed by a resolution approved by the Mayor Nov. 21.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioners, in reply to a resolution relative to warming the Fifteenth Precinct Station house, in which they state that measures had been taken to have the same done, but the mode prescribed by them was objected to by the Police Commissioners, especially on account of the great cost, ($4,000,) and as hot air furnaces had been placed therein by order of the Police Commissioners, they paid no further attention to the matter. Referred.

A printed communication from the Grand Jury, relative to the Hackley street-cleaning contract, was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

A resolution to discard the continuance of the New-York *Day Book* as a Corporation paper, was offered, and a motion was made to amend the same by including the *Daily News*. After some discussion, in which Councilmen Pinckney, Oaton Stephenson, Lent and Hogan took prominent parts, the amendment was lost, and the resolution was laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen, favoring the flagging of the sidewalks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

In reference to the original resolution concerning the *Day Book* and *News*, which was returned by the Board of Aldermen, the Board agreed to conform to the course previously taken.

A report from the Committee on Roads, to concur in appropriating $2,930 for regulating Fifth-street, between Avenue A and East River, was laid over.

A resolution to concur with the Aldermen to request the Union Defence Committee to pay out of the unexpended balance of the fund of $1,000,000, the sum of $12 000 for the benefit of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles' Brigade, was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A resolution to request the Union Defence Committee to pay the necessary bills for supplying the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, under command of Judge McCunn, was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

The West Washington Market case was brought up, and after some discussion was made the special order of the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned till to-night.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly statement shows that the number of inmates remaining in the various institutions May 25, 1861, was 7,943, a decrease of 73 since May 18, 1861. The number of deaths during the week was 54; discharged, 1,779; sent to Blackwell's Island, 337; to State Prison, 6.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Dedication of a Monument by the Sons of Temperance.—The Sons of Temperance, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., dedicated a large and very handsome monument, which has been recently erected at Cypress Hills Cemetery, to the memory of Daniel H. Sands, one of the founders of the Order. This monument enterprise has been the subject of active effort in the Order for the past two years, and has now reached a very successful consummation. Nearly $1,300 have been contributed by the Order of Sons of Temperance in the following States: New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maine, Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Louisiana, Vermont, South Carolina, Missouri, Mississippi and California; also, by the British Provinces of New-Brunswick, the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, and a small contribution all the way from England. This sum, through the liberality of Mr. Hall, the constructor of the monument, has produced a very large and really beautiful structure. It is of Italian marble, is of the obelisk style, 25 feet 3 inches in height, with a granite base of 5 feet 3 inches in breadth. The shaft itself is 17 feet in height. The only ornamental work on the monument, if we except the slab of California marble sent specially from Sands Division of Sacramento, are from raised triangles on the four sides of the shaft, and five feet from the shaft's base. Each triangle contains a raised star in its centre, and on the rim of each triangle is cut in raised letters, the motto of the Order—"Love, Purity, Fidelity," respectively in English, Latin, French and German, the German, "*Liebe, Lauterkeit, Treue*," being beautifully executed in German text. The Committee of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York, through whom the Monument Fund was raised, and under whose direction the Monument was erected, are P. G. W. P. Wm. H. Armstrong of N. Y., and P. C. W. A. Alex. Campbell of Brooklyn, and Wm. E. Macconough, of New-York. A large concourse of the Divisions and members of the Order, with regalia and banners, was on the ground, and the special dedication service prepared for the occasion was duly performed. Prominent in the exercises were M. W. P. Dr. S. L. Condict and P. M. W. P. John W. Oliver, himself one of the sixteen founders of the Order, and P. G. W. P. Theo. L. Cuyler. Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Pastor of D. H. Sands, and who, seven years ago, preached his funeral sermon, also assisted. In the evening there was a public meeting in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, of which Mr. Sands was a member when he died, and at which his funeral exercises took place. The M. W. P., Head of the Order in North America, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, A. C. Flanagan, John N. Stearns, Mr. Cutter, of Poughkeepsie, and others, and excellent and appropriate singing by the Marshall Family and Mr. Macdonough's Glee Club. Altogether, Dedication Day will long be remembered by the Sons of Temperance hereabouts.

Found Drowned.—The body of Bernard Donnelly, a native of Ireland, 63 years of age, who has been missing from his residence, No. 258 West Houston-street, since the 21st inst., was found yesterday in the dock foot of West Tenth-street, and Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon it. As no marks of violence were found on the person of deceased, it is supposed that he fell overboard, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.... The body of an unknown man about 25 years of age, was found yesterday in the dock, at Pier No. 8, East River, and an inquest was held upon it by Coroner Jackman. Deceased was dressed in dark grey pants, light grey vest and coat, silk neck-tie, old boots, &c., and appeared to have been in the water for five or six weeks. A verdict of found drowned was rendered by the jury.

Attacked by a Dog.—A child two and a half years of age, daughter of Mr. Theod. Grayson, while walking with her father in Sixth-street, near Avenue B, yesterday, was attacked by a large Newfoundland dog, which seized the child by the face, and mangled her shockingly. Officer Warren, of the Eleventh Ward, ran to the assistance of the child, and with his club killed the animal, which is supposed to have been rabid.

Burned to Death.—Joanna Dugan, a child six years of age, died yesterday, at the residence of her parents, No. 157 Eldridge-street, from burns received on Tuesday last, when her clothes took fire from a stove. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Deaths from Violence.—James Henry, who was stabbed in the Fourteenth Ward a few nights ago, has since died in the City Hospital. Two men, named Robert Gibbons and Patrick Shiels, are under arrest for having inflicted the injuries upon the deceased. Owen McLaughlin, who had his skull fractured by a coal tub falling upon him at the Atlantic Basin, a few days ago, died in the City Hospital yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

20 000 yds. English Velvet Carpets, at $1 to $1 25 yd.
25,000 yds. Eng. Brussels Carpets, 75c., 80c., 85c. yd.
35 000 yds. Ingrain Carpeting, at 25c., 30c., to 70c. yd.
20,000 yds. Floor Oil-Cloths, 25c. yd. and upwards.
Rugs, mats, matting, window-shades, druggets, table and piano covers, stair-rods and carpets, at prices far below any quoted.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Dropsy—general or local, whether arising from diseased kidneys or liver, or from general debility—can be entirely removed from the system by Holloway's Pills. They are gentle and safe, yet searching, thorough and reliable.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty-Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Prices for the Times—Rare Opportunity.—Cantrell is doing good service to the economically disposed. He is selling elegant gaiters for the ladies; French calfskin, and patent leather boots for gentlemen, and boots and shoes for the young, cheap. His store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Practice economy by calling at his establishment.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, 12s. 6d.; Slips and Ties, 7s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. Ladies patronize Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

Wilson—Hunter.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. O. Haven, J. James Wilson to Anne Augusta, eldest daughter of J. B. Hunter, Esq., both of this City.

Harding—Chapman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 29, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., by Rev. J. W. Diller, Robert Harding, Jr., to Emma F., eldest daughter of Henry T. Chapman, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Ferris.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 29, of scarlet fever, Geo. Washington, youngest son of John and the late Jane Ferris, aged 9 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 158 East 34th st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Waddell.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 29, Samuel Waddell, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 130 Leonard st.

Conklin.—In this City, on Th

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, and would make herself generally useful; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 125 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain seamstress; no objection to the country. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 229 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing or as waitress, and to take care of children. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 157 Christopher-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 115 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or to do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or general housework; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, by a Protestant woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 9 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with the best of City reference; has lived in the first families in this City. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her former employer, who will take great pleasure in recommending her, No. 30 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; will take care of children, has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by an English Protestant young woman, with first class City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only; is an excellent laundress; no objections to any part of the country; can go to her place to-day. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing or as waitress, and to take care of children. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 112 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the china store.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, baking bread, desserts and cake making; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City reference for five years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 145 11th-av., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, puddings and desserts; can furnish the best City reference, five years from one place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jelly, soup and game; no objections to a first-class boarding house in the City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook, understands soups, meats, gravies, pastries and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 224 1st-av., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable Scotch woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objection to assist in washing; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City references) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 226 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 5 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; best City references. Apply for two days at 290 1st av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City references. Address, for two days, No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN wants a first class cook's situation; understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 239 West 13th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Mott Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate hand at her business; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 Reade-st., near Hudson, second floor, back.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country, good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a very good cook, who is willing to assist in the washing; Can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 34 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 East 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook, understands soups, meats, gravies, pastries and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 224 1st-av., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable Scotch woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objection to assist in washing; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City references) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 226 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 5 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; best City references. Apply for two days at 290 1st av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City references. Address, for two days, No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN wants a first class cook's situation; understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 239 West 13th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Mott Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate hand at her business; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 Reade-st., near Hudson, second floor, back.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country, good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a very good cook, who is willing to assist in the washing; Can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 34 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 East 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, by a steady, respectable woman. Best of City reference. Call at No. 176 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman; best reference given. Apply at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—SITUATION WANTed, by a woman who is an excellent cook and baker; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. City references given. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuits; the other as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, or as nurse; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry st.; good references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a most respectable American Protestant woman; is a good, thorough cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; refers to where she last lived three years, and no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 8 Tillary-st., third door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most trustworthy young woman, with three years' City reference from her last place, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and washing, fully competent in either; is neat about her person and kitchen, no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 120 Broadway, near 12th st., two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, in city or country, with the best of City references, and as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 112 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the china store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, with three years' City reference from her last place, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Mott Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, with the best of City reference; has no objection to the country; has lived in the first families in this City. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days, at the house of her former employer, who will take great pleasure in recommending her, No. 30 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; will take care of children, has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by an English Protestant young woman, with first class City reference, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only; is an excellent laundress; no objections to any part of the country; can go to her place to-day. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing or as waitress, and to take care of children. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 157 Christopher-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 115 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or to do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or general housework; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, by a Protestant woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 9 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with the best of City reference; has lived in the first families in this City. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. B. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS BEEN OPEN FOR DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loss of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each One Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in like manner thereafter, of five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest in sums of One Thousand dollars each, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be put down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding the 22d.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May, 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN B. O'BOYLE,
} Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
OFFICIAL.
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 24th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861 for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and liquidating claims arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with coupons for interest coupons attached, payable on the first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, with out reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit to accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861" Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK.—At the Annual meeting of this Company, held May 1, 1861, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Neziah Wright, Chas. Toppan, Sam'l H. Carpenter, M. I. Danforth, M. J. Danforth, J. D. Bald, Robt. Draper, F. W. Edmonds.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees TRACY R. EDSON was reelected President, and M. I. DANFORTH Vice-President; NEZIAH WRIGHT was appointed Treasurer, and WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

Attest. WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

O. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic-st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—For sale, about $3,400 of notes of above Company. Will be sold at a liberal discount. Apply to PADDOCK & CAMERON, No. 80 Nassau-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

REV. R. S. MACLAY AND FAMILY, with Rev. N. Sites and wife, leave for China in the *Kathay* Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from foot of Pike-st, East River. D. TERRY.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE entirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it.
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. COBBATT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction to diet, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effects either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 165 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBREAU, professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, (strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing a remitting a Note. Dr. M. is consulted daily, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse, and unhappy contamination, may be perverted by the powerful effect of "PRISMAR." Its modus operandi is fully laid down in the book of Human Health, or Physiological Researches. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sent free. Sold also by WALLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gloom. It will cure one in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WALLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., No. 26 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give special attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, exactly by yourself indisposed. Office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT EMMENAGOGUE—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing relief. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of seminal Weakness, however aggravated. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR, May 22, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HEREBY invites proposals for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine building establishments.

Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 SOUTH-ST., New-York, May 22, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said obstruction and terms of contract, apply at this Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,497 32

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858...30 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859....30 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.
GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences
IN
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGOR,
NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Dimness of Vision,
Impotency and Insanity,
Pallid Countenance,
Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush &c., &c.,
CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgences. It will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 18 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS
BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ABUSE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing
IN YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, Hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchue, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED *In Vacuo*,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,
Below Chesnut,
Where all letters must be addressed.

Sold in New-York at wholesale by

SCHIFFELIN, BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,

And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."
TAKE NO OTHER.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South-10th-st. Send, call or write at once. This medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED, OR NO PAY.

All communications confidential.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 30th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Supt.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Will leave Bedford at 5:40, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 2:05, 3:35, 4:35, 5:35, 6:20 P. M. Will leave East New York at 6:10, 8:00, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:45 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Will leave East New York at 5:55, 7:45, 9:45, 10:15 A. M., and at 12:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:45, 5:45, 7:00 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M. connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:3- P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05 10:05 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:0, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2 30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:31, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

No. 29 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn, May 28 1861
R. H. THOMPSON, President.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Fulton Ferry, Wall-st. Ferry, South Ferry, Bedford, East New York and Jamaica.—The cars of this Company, on SUNDAYS, will leave the South Ferry hourly for Bedford, East New York, Brooklyn Water Works, Cypress-av., Union Course, Woodhaven, Clarenceville, Jefferson-av., Morris Grove, Van Wyck-av. and Jamaica, and return hourly as follows:

Will leave South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45 and 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 4:45, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05 10:05 and 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 and 7:05 P. M.

East New York at 8:30 9:30 10:30 and 11:30 A.M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.

The small Horse Cars of this Company will leave Fulton Ferry, Wall-st. Ferry, South Ferry and East New-York every FIFTEEN MINUTES. Time between South Ferry and East New-York, forty-five minutes; between South Ferry and Jamaica, fifty-five minutes.

R. H. THOMPSON, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going by East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York,

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 1 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:48 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7:45 A. M., connecting with Steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 180 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE R

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

their rights of person and property will be entirely respected; that their cooperation in maintaining law and order is expected, both by reporting every violation of them when committed by any one attached to the camp and by preserving local order and restraining such of their fellow-citizens as may entertain perverted intentions.

You can rely that all offences against you will be severely punished; that no effort will be spared to detect the guilty, and that you as a community, will also be held responsible for every act committed by any one of your numbers where the particular offender is not surrendered.

Be assured that we are here in no war against you, your liberty, your property, or even your local customs; but to keep on high that flag of which your own great son was the bearer; to sustain those institutions and those laws made by our ancestors and defended by their common blood.

Remember all these things, and if there be those among you who, maddened by party feeling, misled by willful falsehoods or a mistaken sense of duty, have thought to obliterate the national existence, let them at least pause till they learn the true value of what they have imperiled, and the nature of that into which they are asked to plunge. We have all confidence that in Virginians in arms against us we have honorable foes, whom we hope yet to make our friends.

COL. A. DURYEA, Acting Brigadier-General.

The slaves are running away from their masters in troops. Daily they are brought into camp or to the fortress by the sentries. The soldiers have orders not to interfere with the rights of persons or property, and when the negroes run away they do it without solicitation from any of our forces. It is but the fulfillment of the prophecies of the loss which would be entailed upon the Southern States, and especially Virginia, if secession was carried to a bloody issue.

G. C.

LATEST FROM FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

The steamer *Adelaine*, from Old Point Comfort, arrived here this morning, and reports all quiet there.

Most of the troops are encamped outside the walls of Fortress Monroe and at Newport News Point.

There were no hostile indications on the part of the Virginians in that direction.

The steamer *State of Georgia* landed the First Regiment of New-York at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Col. FAY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BUTLER, arrived by the boat and proceeded to Philadelphia.

A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be at Little York, Penn., this morning, on their way to this city.

A private dispatch to the *American*, dated Williamsport, May 28, says: "The camp opposite this place has fallen back from the Potomac about four miles, to Falling Waters.

The church at Falling Waters has been occupied as a hospital.

Day before yesterday about two hundred Virginia troops reach Little Georgetown, seven miles above Williamsport, and have encamped there, using the church as a barracks."

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The determination of Judge TANEY to report to the President the result of his endeavor to break down the Federal Government, is a discreet way of getting out of the trouble. The President will doubtless take proper time to deliberate upon the matter. Probably the demands of the moment may prevent his affording Judge TANEY an opportunity for another display of his treasonable purposes.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD today visited the camp of the New-Jersey Volunteers. The troops were at work in the trenches, and so saluted with spades instead of muskets. This is the first time Mr. LINCOLN has made a visit to Virginia since that State resumed sovereignty. He will visit each camp in turn. The President and Secretary were loudly cheered by the men wherever they were recognized.

The Seventh will return home on Friday, unless unforseen occurrences shall transpire to prevent it.

NO REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

The Government has ascertained that there are no rebel forces at Fairfax Court-house. There were troops at that point, but they have fallen back on the main body at Manassas Gap. They have literally eaten up everything to be obtained at Fairfax Court-house, and were driven back by the fear of starvation. The rebels take whatever they can find from the families, friends and foes, and pay liberally, but in the scrip of Virginia, which is not now worth as much as the old Continental currency would bring at the close of the Revolution.

Some soldiers from the Virginia side state positively that a small scouting party of Federal troops were driven in, this morning, by a body of Virginia cavalry. Gen. MANSFIELD has yet no information to that effect. The report is, therefore, regarded only as a flying rumor without foundation.

MORE TROOPS FROM ILLINOIS.

Through the efforts of Mr. ARNOLD, member-elect from the Chicago, Ill., District, the President to-day accepted for the war the services of two additional Illinois regiments, the Hecker Jagnier German Regiment and the Chicago Zouaves. The latter were formerly commanded by Colonel ELLSWORTH. As soon as his death was announced the old members notified the Government that they desired to enter for the war. They are commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel, who served under ELLSWORTH, and a very accomplished officer. If they once get into the fight, they, as well as the New York Zouaves, will take a terrible revenge on the murderers of their Colonel.

The New-Hampshire Regiment completed their camp arrangements to-day. They have a fine camp.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

The specifications for the 35 new gun-boats are complete in all their details. Several hundred copies have been given out. The work will, so far as consistent, be distributed throughout the several ship-yards of the North to private parties, so that workmen may have employment and relieve the Navy-yards at the same time, which will have all they can accomplish at other and more important work.

The next proposition will be for several large iron steamers, which will not be commenced until after Congress passes the necessary authority and appropriation.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A gentleman just arrived from Cairo and St. Louis reports about 40,000 men in the field, in good condition and spirits, anxiously waiting orders from Government to make some demonstration against the rebels. He says they were very impatient. The same informant was at camps Harrison and Dennison two days. A large body of troops left these camps the same day he left. At Belair he saw several car loads of Federal troops, who supposed their destination to be some place in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT S. SCHENCK, of Ohio, is appointed Brigadier-General. He will be serenaded to-night by the bands of the Ohio regiments.

Several hundred bids have been put in for the new beef contracts, which close, I believe, about the 20th of June, before which time the supply now on hand will scarcely have been exhausted. They will range from 5 to 8 cents per pound, gross, which will be a heavy reduction from the last installment.

Several commissions for Lieutentants of the Marine Corps and army have been made out for the President to sign. They will probably be announced to-morrow, and are much needed in the service at once.

Illinois has enlisted and put in the field, eighteen full regiments, all to serve during the war.

DECLINE TO TAKE THE OATH.

About one hundred and fifty members of the Second New-York Regiment decline to take the oath to serve during the war. They supposed they were in the three months' requisition. Those who refused will be sent home, and their regiment filled up from recruits.

Some amusement was created in the Department of the Interior, to-day, when Dr. SPARKS, one of the Examiners, opened and read an application from JOHN HODENHEIMER, for a Bounty Land Warrant, for services in the Black-Hawk war, as private in Capt. ABRAM LINCOLN'S company.

There is a terrible pressure of office-seekers again at Washington. They come almost as fast as the army, and quite as ravenous.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The project of buying the Dutch Church for the New-York Post-office has got another back set. Some developments already made, and the assurance of further disclosures as soon as the necessary proof can be furhished from New York, have caused those having the discretion to purchase to suspend a final decision until all the truth can be ascertained. The evidence is conclusive that bribery and corruption were resorted to before the Legislature of New-York gave the necessary sanction for the transfer of jurisdiction to the Federal Government. This knowledge, and the assurance that the title is defective, make it proper that Congress shall have the opportunity to review its action, had at a time when the country was at peace.

LEO.

THE REBEL FORCE AT MEMPHIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

A young Philadelphian, who was impressed into the service of the rebels at Memphis, Tenn., escaped recently and has arrived in this city. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the Fair Grounds of that city, being drilled and exercised. There are also at Randolph, Tenn., about 5,000 men; at the fort there is a formidable battery of six big guns, 64-pounders, and two mortars.

At Fort Rector, Arkansas, about six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Rector, on the Tennessee side is Fort Harris, where there are also about 1,000 men. At Oceola, Ark., which is nearly 100 miles above Memphis, there is another battery and about 2,000 men. This makes about 15,000 men at Memphis and various points between that and the Missouri and Kentucky lines.

IMPORTANT FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

The secession troops have fallen back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburgh. They have about 500 men and two small swivel guns. About 100 desertions have occurred since the Williamsport camp was established. There were three deaths there from small-pox this week.

Col. HAYE's cavalry is at Falling Water.

The Sixth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania regiments reached here early this morning.

Major-General KLEIN and staff arrived at 11 o'clock.

MOOREHEAD'S, LEWIS LYLES and the Scott Legion Regiments add the Philadelphia city troops are expected within the next twenty-four hour hours.

FLAG RAISING AT BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

A very interesting ceremony took place at the Young Ladies Seminary at this place this morning. Three national flags were raised on the principal buildings. Mr. VAN KIRK, one of the Professors, made a patriotic speech, and the pupils, who were gathered upon the roof of the Seminary, amid the loud cheers, raised the Star Spangled Banner. Nearly 200 young ladies joined in singing national airs. After the ceremonies, the pupils, with flags and banners, paraded the town.

MORE TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

Three regiments, the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth, have left here within 24 hours, for Chambersburgh. The first City Troop are under marching orders, and will probably go in the same direction.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE C. S. A.

Appended is Postmaster-General BLAIR's official notice, cutting off the mails in Secessiondom:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

All postal service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, will be suspended from and after the 31st inst.

Letters for offices temporarily closed by this order will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, except those for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling.

M. BLAIR.
Postmaster-General.

MORE NEW-YORK TROOPS MOVING.

ELMIRA, Thursday, May 30.

The Twelfth Onondaga and the Thirteenth Rochester Regiments, commanded by Cols. WALRATH and QUIMBY, left Elmira this afternoon, for Washington. The Buffalo and Cayuga Regiments escorted them to the depôt. An immense crowd was present to witness their departure.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, May 30.

The Dunkirk Batallion, 200 strong, have just left to join the Excelsior Brigade, Gen. SICKLES. Capt. W. D. STEVENS and P. BARRET were in command.

MORE MAINE TROOPS COMING.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 30.

The First Maine Regiment leaves Portland Saturday morning for Washington, leaving this city by the Fall River route, immediately after the regular train, an extra train and boat having been provided.

NEW-YORK TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Two New-York Regiments from Elmira, passed through here at 6 o'clock this evening. They came over the Northern Central Railroad and took the cars for Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The volunteers, as already announced, have been placed on the same footing as regards the regulars, relative to clothing. The following information is therefore published for their instruction. Private army soldiers are allowed one uniform hat each year, price $1; 1 forage cap each year, price 57 cents; 1 uniform coat each year, price $6 56; 3 pair of trowsers the first year; 2 the second, and 3 the third, price $2 82 per pair; 2 sack coats each year, price each $2 10; 3 flannel shirts each year, price 90 cents each; 1 overcoat in 5 years, price $6 40; 3 pairs of drawers the first year, two every other year, price 71 cents each; 4 pair of brogans each year, price $2 20 per pair; 2 blankets in five years, price $2 44 each. These are a variety of other articles supplied, but there are the chief ones. In order to encourage economy, and cleanliness among the troops, every article not drawn according to the allowance, will be paid for to the soldier. So every man now in the ranks will probably receive pay for the clothes he wears, as they were not furnished by the Bureau of Clothing.

The general Court-martial in session on Governor's Island was fully organized yesterday. The delinquents have been arraigned for trial, and will be speedily disposed of, as the officers of the Court have other matters to attend to. The recruits that arrived from Philadelphia and the City rendezvous have been put in squads under the Drill Sergeants, and will soon be ready for regiments.

Yesterday the construction of a new cannon-sighting house, in connection with the Ordnance Department, was commenced in the gun-ground of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It will be about 24 feet square and 15 feet high, and portable, so that in bad weather men can work under cover in any portion of the ground. No battery has as yet been placed in the little square lot, although the stone skids have been laid some months. The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, now at the Brooklyn yard, has received sailing orders from the Navy Department. Accordingly, she commenced to prepare yesterday, and will report on Saturday. During an eight months' voyage this vessel has had *twenty-five courts-martial on board*, one being substituted for religious service every Sunday. Four men ran away from her on Wednesday night, which shows that the novel Sabbath exercises have not made the crew contented. The deserters took their bags and hammocks, indicating that they made a sure thing of the run. The difference that exists between two ships' companies morally, may be guessed at from the fact that the *Savannah*, with 500 men, had only *two courts-martial in forty months*, in Brazil, while the *Vandalia* had nearly one a week. Lieut. WHITING has been made executive officer of the *Vandalia*.

The chartered vessel *Daylight* got up steam yesterday, and worked her propeller at the wharf. The engines are considered all right. The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* leaves this station on Saturday morning. The *Roanoke* got in her gun-deck battery last evening. It consists of over twenty nine-inch guns. The *Savannah's* armament was hauled to the dock, and is going on board. For the first time in some weeks the dry-dock is completely empty. The sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, will be brought alongside next week and fitted out. A preparatory survey will be held on her before she is docked. The Board of Officers examing candidates for civil positions in the yard is composed of Capt. FOSTER, Mr. DELANO and an Engineer.

The new steam gun-boat to be constructed here will be larger than the *Iroquois*. Her tonnage will probably be 1,400 tons, her length and width in proportion. The preparations for laying the keel will be finished to-day.

This will be a most important day at Governor's Island. All the troops at the station, under command of Col. SMITH, the Commander-in-chief of the New-York recruiting business, will be mustered for the purpose of renewing their oaths. It is anticipated that not one will refuse to take it.

To-morrow morning a Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Surgeons HARRINGWOOD, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, will assemble at this post, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical corps of the Navy. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, and must have permission from the Secretary of the Navy. Full information as to the requirements of the service may be obtained at the Naval Hospital.

THE SANDY HOOK LIGHT.

Mr. FREDERICK NELSON, the Sandy Hook Pilot who reported to us that while coming up in the steamship *New-York*, on Tuesday morning last, the Sandy Hook light was not burning, has been found fault with by many of the friends of the light-house keeper for so reporting it. Mr. NELSON feeling somewhat indignant at the remarks, wishes again to report that upon coming up that morning, there was no main light to be seen on Sandy Hook, which was a very important one, as in coming up the Swash Channel that light with the east beacon is quite essential in turning the upper middle, as also the main light with the west beacon for turning the Southwest Spit. Had the night been very dark, he would been compelled to remain outside until morning, thereby causing a great delay; but under the circumstances, the night being bright moonlight, it was of no material importance.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

The Second Maine Regiment, Col. JAMESON, which has been temporarily quartered at Willett's Point, on the Sound, took their departure, yesterday afternoon. The promulgation of the order produced intense delight among the men, some of whom were getting almost homesick, on account of their delay. At yesterday noon, the camp equippage had been packed, and soon after the troops had dined, everything was in readiness to move. The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which was chartered for the purpose, arrived at the Point in time to receive the regiment on board at 3 o'clock P. M. They were conveyed directly to Jersey City, where they landed, and took the 6 P. M. train for Washington. The men had evidently improved in health and general appearance by their sojourn at Willett's Point. A large crowd assembled to meet them when they landed. A number of the citizens of Maine, who heard of their movement, went over to bid their friends good-bye. They went off in the best spirits. They will arrive in Washington this forenoon. The names of the officers have already been published.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Since the reception of their uniforms the Wilson Zouaves have been more contented, as the efficiency of their marching, both in company and regimental movements, is seen to better advantage. Col. WILSON is at his post steadily, and seems determined to make his corps as efficient as possible. The manner in which he manœuvred his regiment at afternoon's parade, yesterday, was worthy of an older officer. Visitors are treated with the utmost courtesy. The muskets were expected last night or this morning, and the boys are promised that they shall be off by Monday.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN is absent in Washington endeavoring to circumvent the red-tape of the State authorities, and it is said with some success. Meanwhile, though without arms and equipments, the men are being drilled, at the Staten Island encampment, in the marchings. Several of the companies yet remain in New-York; in a few days they will be consolidated uniformed, armed and mustered into the service. Major MOUNTJOY drills the boys every morning at the double-quick for the distance of several miles—an exercise that soon develops who are short-winded. The men are pleased with their food, and more so with their officers, who are making personal sacrifices to meet the wants of the Regiment.

THIRD REGIMENT—COL. TOWNSEND.

This regiment, although under marching orders, is still encamped on the Battery. Col. TOWNSEND is at Albany, endeavoring to secure rifles in place of the heavy muskets furnished, and also to procure the replacement of some of their worthless blankets and equipments. The regimental parade yesterday afternoon was a fine sight, and was witnessed by many delighted visitors. The efficiency of the Adjutant in forming the regimental line was worthy of note. The regiment expects to leave by Saturday.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. SAMUEL WADDELL, a line officer in Col. INNESS' Regiment, died on Wednesday night at his residence, No. 130 Leonard-street, of lockjaw. About ten days ago he accidentally fell and ran a splinter into the palm of his hand. Inflammation set in, and was soon followed by lockjaw, which caused his death. Capt. WADDELL was formerly Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department; also Assessor and Fire Warden of the Sixth Ward. He was a humane and charitable man, and his loss is a severe one to a large number of citizens of the Sixth Ward, and to many whose suffering and want he has relieved. His funeral takes place at 2 o'clock to-day.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, the old arsenal in Central Park was the scene of great excitement. A great number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the presentation of a stand of colors by Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr., to this regiment. In presenting the flag, Mr. MOTT made a most soul-stirring and patriotic speech, which was received with immense enthusiasm by the men. In reply, Col. TAYLOR, on behalf of his men, said all that was necessary in a neat and effective speech. The colors presented to this regiment are very handsome, being fringed with gold, and having heavy golden tassels pendant from the staff.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Orders have been received from head-quarters to arm and equip the following regiments.—Col. HAWKINS, Ninth; Col. WEBER, Twentieth; Col. MURPHY, Fifteenth; Col. LANSING, Seventeenth; Col. JACKSON, Eighteenth; Col. ROGERS, Twenty-first; and Col. CHRISTIAN, Twenty-Sixth. As soon as the above regiments are properly armed and equipped, it is expected they will be ordered off to the seat of war.

A NATIONAL FLAG PRESENTED TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Mrs. Gen. EWAN, in front of her residence on Twentieth-street, presented a magnificent flag to the Highland Guard yesterday. Gen. WHITMORE, prior to the presentation, addressed the men, and alluded to the Seventy-ninth British Regiment which so distinguished itself at the Crimea, and which was commanded by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, now Lord CLYDE. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT, now commanding, spoke in reply. Between the speeches the band played "Scots Wha ha," and "Auld Lang Syne," and other popular Scottish airs. Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS, of Fourteenth-street, presented the regiment with $500 yesterday, which came in remarkably acceptable.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment goes into quarters to-day at SNEDIKER'S, on Long Island. Four hundred men leave for the barracks to-day, three hundred to-morrow, and the balance the next day.

THE SANDY HOOK ENCAMPMENT.

Col. WALTER W. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment of Zouaves, which has been encamped at Sandy Hook, have received orders to be ready to march, and they will probably be embarked directly from the Hook, on Saturday, for Washington or Fort Monroe.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The bark *Winniford*, captured by the steamer *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of James River, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners. She is from Rio Janeiro, and has a valuable cargo of coffee. Her destination was Richmond, where it is said she is owned.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The first flag raised on a public school building in this City, was at No. 12, in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue. That flag having become pretty well worn out, a new one, 12 by 24 feet, will be raised this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with appropriate exercises.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a flag will be raised on the Greenwood Baptist Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. There will be addresses and singing on the occasion.

A concert is to be given in this City, by Madame DE VILLIERS, for the benefit of the family of Col. ELLSWORTH.

A portion of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, passed the day at East New-York, yesterday, for drill.

Arrangements are being made to organize a Zouave Regiment in Brooklyn.

NOTICE FROM MISS D. L. DIX.

All persons are respectfully and earnestly requested not to send to army quarters, or moving stations, women of any age in search of employment, unless the want of these is announced by either letter or advertisement, there being no provision made by Government, or otherwise, for such persons. There are many who are anxious to join their friends, who believe that they will find readily remunerative employments. They arrive without means, either of support or for defraying return expenses; and so far from meeting fathers, brothers or husbands, may learn that their regiments are on the march to distant stations. The expense of providing for these ill-counseled, but well-intentioned and helpless persons in Washington falls inconveniently on individuals who are not willing to witness needless exposure or suffering.

D. L. DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1861.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Official Reception of the New American Minister.

The American Question in the House of Lords.

Debate on the Blockade and Contraband Goods.

THE FRENCH TROOPS TO EVACUATE SYRIA.

Further Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

Large Sales of American Stocks at Firm Prices.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Liverpool Saturday, 18th, *via* Queenstown Sunday, 19th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 10 for Boston. The *America* has 93 passengers, including Ex-Minister DALLAS, Rev. Messrs. WENDELL, PRINCE, LANGDON, VON KLECK; Capts. ELDRIDGE, BEATTIE, RITCHIE, and others. She also has $1,200,000 in specie.

The *America* reports speaking the steamships *Asia* and *City of Manchester*, from New-York, for Liverpool, and the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Sea Bride*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst., and the *Bavaria*, from New-York, at Southampton, on the 17th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister ADAMS has presented his credentials at the Court of St. James.

The new steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, on the 16th inst., for Quebec, put back with slightly damaged machinery. The *North Briton* takes her place. The steamship *Columbia*, of the Galway line, had arrived at Liverpool, to repair damages received from ice. The steamship *Prince Albert* is advertised to leave Galway on the 21st inst.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th inst., the Earl of Ellenboro asked the Government whether the term "lawful blockade," used in the recent proclamation, was to be interpreted literally or with qualifications, as, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied, that lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force; but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a Prize Court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, that it should be declared such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord BROUGHAM said, privateering, according to International law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a Power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord CHELMSFORD denied the doctrine of Lord BROUGHAM relative to privateers.

Lord CAMPBELL said that Earl GRANVILLE had laid down the law correctly with respect to the blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another Power, holding letters-of-marque, were not guilty of piracy.

Lord KINGSDOWN said that the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States as rebels, and guilty of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other Powers becoming privateers.

At a preliminary meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Chairman said that contingent orders had been given to the Captain of the *Great Eastern* with respect to her employment by the American Government, and the Ministers in Parliament would be asked whether she would be absolved from the penalties, if chartered before the Queen's proclamation got out.

Queen VICTORIA held court at Buckingham Palace on the 16th inst., at which Mr. DALLAS delivered his letter of recall, and presented Mr. ADAMS to Her Majesty. ADALINA PATTI had created a great sensation at the Italian Opera House in London.

FRANCE.

During a debate in the Senate on the petition to extend the French occupation of Syria, Monsieur BILANT explained that France would evacuate Syria on the 5th of June, and if evil result ensued, the responsibility will rest on those who demand the withdrawal.

France will leave six vessels to cruise off Beirut, and English and Russian ships will act in concert with them.

The Bombay mail, of April 27, had reached Malta, and was due in England about May 24.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro dates to the 25th have been received. Coffee is quoted as follows: Good firsts, 6$800@7$650.

The shipments since last steamer were 84,000 bags; the stock in port 140,000 bags.

Exchange on London 26⅛@26½.

KOSSUTH had arrived at Turin.

KLAPPA had gone to see GARIBALDI, and returns to meet KOSSUTH.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Atlantic Steamship Company having failed to fulfill the Galway contract, the Company has forfeited the contract.

A Liverpool paper says they will continue to run the Galway boats notwithstanding.

PARIS.—Rentes closed at 69f. 40c.

Commercial News by the America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,500 bales, and exporters 10,000 bales. The market closed dull, at a decline of ⅛d. on the lower qualities, and of ¼d. on middling. There was no pressure to sell at the decline. The sales yesterday (Friday) reached 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet and steadier at the following authorized quotations: Orleans fair, 8¾d.; do. middling, 7¾d.; Mobile fair, 8¼d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.; Upland fair, 8¼d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.

The stock in port foots up 1,050,000 bales, of which 860,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being dull and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., quote FLOUR firm, but quiet, at 28s. 6d.@30s. 6d. WHEAT steady at 11s. 3d.@12s. 10d. for red, and 12s. 6d.@14s. for white. CORN quiet, with a decline of 3d. since Tuesday. Mixed and yellow 34s. 3d.@35s.; white 35s.@36s.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty. White WHEAT nominal. BEEF firm, with a good demand. PORK quiet and steady. BACON rather easier but quotations remain unchanged. LARD heavy. CHEESE 2s.@3s. on the week, owing to large arrivals. TALLOW quiet and partially declined. Butchers' quoted at 54s.@54s. 6d.

The Brokers' circular quotes ASHES quiet at 36s. for Pots and 38s @39s. for Pearls. The excitement in RESIN had subsided, and the market was dull for common, which closed at 7s. There was, however, a good demand for medium at 7s. 6d.@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 45s.@48s., closing quiet at 47s. SUGAR heavy at a decline of 3d.@6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE opened firm but closed heavy, buyers demanding a reduction. Carolina is quoted at 24s. QUERCITRON BARK, Philadelphia, 12s. 6d.; Baltimore, 9s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL 70s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the extreme rates. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. SUGAR heavy and declined 6d. TEA meets with but little inquiry and rates are weak; Common Congou, 1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm but quieter at 50s.; Rough TURPENTINE, 13s. TALLOW dull at 58s. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. INDIGO—The sales closed at an advance of 3d.@7d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant; LINSEED OIL—Slightly declined and quoted at 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. quote American Securities firmer, with an improved demand. U. S. 6s, 1867-8, were offered at 80; U. S. 5s sold at 74; Massachusetts, 99¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 1877, 68@72; New-York Central shares, 67; New York Central 7s, 90@92; do. 6s, 86; Erie shares, 22; do. 2d mortgage, 74¾; Illinois Central shares, 38½ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £49,000 since the last weekly return. The rates have been advanced to 6 per cent. Consols closed at 91⅜@91⅝ for money, and 91⅜@91⅝ for account.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 18.

The sales of Cotton to day reached 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Market closed quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn closed with a declining tendency, but no actual change in rates.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 18.

Consols closed to-day at 91⅜@91⅝ for money, and 91⅜@91⅝ account.

Illinois Central shares sold at 34¾@37¾ discount; Erie shares 21¾@22¾.

The steamship which left to day for Halifax and Boston took out £260,000 in specie.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Cotton steady at a decline of 1f. Tres ordinaire, 109; bas, 103. Sales week, 12,500 bales. Stock in port, 280,000 bales.

Sayer Sent to the Crimea by England.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article upon "providing the army," in your issue of to day, you state that SOYER, the celebrated cook, was sent to the Crimea by the Emperor, to arrange the kitchens for 100,000 *Frenchmen*. SOYER went from *England* to establish a new mode of cookery for *English* soldiers—not Frenchmen.

You ought to know that SOYER resided in London for many years before his death; he published his books there; he was *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club for years; it was there he invented his various sauces and nectars, &c. In short, he made England his home, and in gratitude for the hospitality shown to him there, he risked his life in administering to the comforts of English soldiers as a return.

You will do well to correct your statement.

A CRIMEAN.

Arrival in the City.

Gen. Halsey, of New-York; Hons. J. Randall, of Philadelphia, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware; J. J. Schemerhorn, of the U. S. Navy; Wm. Laird, of England; G. James, of Poughkeepsie; Wm. Mason, of Taunton, Mass.; T. M. Buckingham, of Waterbury, Conn., and Henry Trowbridge, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Hague, of the U. S. Army; Homer Ramsdell, of New-York; G. W. Payne, of London; D. V. Leight, of Louisville, Ky.; W. Gravenhorst, of Few-Orleans, and John Chandler, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; W. Sim, of Ireland; and G. H. Wilder, of Galveston, Texas; are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commander C. G. Greene, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. R. Granger and C. O. Wood, of the U. S. Army; J. G. Christy, of St. Louis; S. T. Arnott, of Elmira; S. H. Sweet, of New-York; H. Patchen, of Vermont; J. T. Rogers, of Ill.; and D. C. Hawkins, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. K. Morgan, of New-York: H. Crocker, of Utica; Dr. C. Toby, of Providence; John E. Lynn, of Boston; and N. Haywood, of Colchester, are at the Astor House.

G. B. Dixwell, of Boston; W. H. Brown, of Boston; Mr. Ledru, of Chicago; and E. LaChilde, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

A Card from Mr. H. Cranston.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I was surprised to learn from your paper of this morning's issue, that "JAMES M. SANDERSON, who has been for some years steward and purveyor of the New-York Hotel, has been dismissed from his place on account of his Union sentiments."

I have only to say, in answer to this misstatement, that I have had no conversation with Mr. SANDERSON on the subject of politics, and that my reasons for dismissing him have nothing whatever to do with his "Union sentiments, or any other 'sentiments,'" as Mr. SANDERSON well knows.

The private opinions of my clerks are matters with which I have neither the right nor the disposition to interfere. It is only necessary for them to perform their respective duties, as I endeavor to perform mine, not only to my guests, but to my employes and my country; and I claim the right to engage and to discharge men without being subjected to newspaper misrepresentations.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, May 29, 1861.

New-Jersey.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Jersey City Band of Hope, a Temperance organization, comprising some 600 of the youth of the city, celebrated their anniversary yesterday by a picnic at Gen. WRIGHT'S Forest Home at Hudson City.

NOMINATION.—The Democratic and Union electors of the First Ward, Jersey City, have nominated ANDREW BARRICKLO for Alderman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman CLARK.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR moderately active, demand for more extra grades. Corn meal $1@$1 12 ½ 100 lbs. WHEAT dull. RYE 65c.; sales 2,000 bushels. CORN better, 46c. for Western Mixed, afloat; sales 20,000 bushels. Shipments of Corn by tows to-night large. OATS 31c. for Canada East; 32c. for Chicago, and 33c. for State; sales, 2,000 bushels. BARLEY—56c. for State four rowed Winter and Spring; 68c. for Canada West; sales 6,000 bushels. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 1,529 bbls. Flour, 124 bbls. Beef, 180 bbls. Pork, and 72 bbls. Provisions. For New-York, 3,872 bbls. Flour, 152 bbls. Whisky, 98 bbls. Pork, 925 sacks Malt, and 72 kegs Provisions. Shipped by tows to New-York, May 29, 157,100 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Rye, and 189,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT extremely quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 99c. CORN dull; sales 3 000 bushels, in lots, at 35c. WHISKY nominal at 14½c. Corn 13c. and Wheat 14c. to New-York. *Imports*—15 000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT and other Grains dull, and nothing doing. WHISKY, 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 12c. @13c. on Wheat and Corn to New-York. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 97½c. CORN scarce and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Indiana, at 40c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour 38c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c., to New-York. *Canal Exports*—2,560 bbls. Flour, 17,400 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, 7,700 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR unchanged, and market quiet. WHEAT steady; $1 35@$1 38 for Red, $1 45@$1 60. for White. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels, at 58c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Utah, from Turks Island—Hon. Francis

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

their rights of person and property will be entirely respected; that their coöperation in maintaining law and order is expected, both by reporting every violation of them when committed by any one attached to the camp and by preserving local order and restraining such of their fellow-citizens as may entertain perverted intentions.

You can rely that all offences against you will be severely punished; that no effort will be spared to detect the guilty, and that you, as a community, will also be held responsible for every act committed by any one of your numbers where the particular offender is not surrendered.

Be assured that we are here in no war against you, your liberty, your property, or even your local customs; but to keep on high that flag of which your own great son was the bearer; to sustain those institutions and those laws made by our ancestors and defended by their common blood.

Remember all these things, and if there be those among you who, maddened by party feeling, misled by willful falsehoods or a mistaken sense of duty, have thought to obliterate the national existence, let them at least pause till they learn the true value of what they have imperiled, and the nature of that into which they are asked to plunge. We have all confidence that in Virginians in arms against use we have honorable foes, whom we hope yet to make our friends.

COL. A. DURYEA, Acting Brigadier-General.

The slaves are running away from their masters in troops. Daily they are brought into camp or to the fortress by the sentries. The soldiers have orders not to interfere with the rights of persons or property, and when the negroes run away they do it without solicitation from any of our forces. It is but the fulfilment of the prophecies of the loss which would be entailed upon the Southern States, and especially Virginia, if secession was carried to a bloody issue.

G. C.

LATEST FROM FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

The steamer *Adelaine*, from Old Point Comfort, arrived here this morning, and reports all quiet there.

Most of the troops are encamped outside the walls of Fortress Monroe and at Newport News Point.

There were no hostile indications on the part of the Virginians in that direction.

The steamer *State of Georgia* landed the First Regiment of New-York at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Col. FAY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BUTLER, arrived by the boat and proceeded to Philadelphia.

A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be at Little York, Penn., this morning, on their way to this city.

A private dispatch to the *American*, dated Williamsport, May 28, says: "The camp opposite this place has fallen back from the Potomac about four miles, to Falling Waters.

The church at Falling Waters has been occupied as a hospital.

Day before yesterday about two hundred Virginia troops reach Little Georgetown, seven miles above Williamsport, and have encamped there, using the church as a barracks."

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The District-Attorney of Maryland was here today, consulting with the President concerning the Merriman *habeas corpus*. It is understood that the writ will be suspended, and possibly the functions of His Honor Judge TANEY.

Gen. COOPER has not yet superseded CADWALADER. The report greatly incensed the Baltimoreans, who like the easy rule of CADWALADER. The change, however, will be made.

About one hundred of the New-York Second, who declined to take the oath for three years have done so to-day. They are men who can do so as well as not.

Col. KEMP, of the New-York Regiment of Cavalry and ambulance, accepted for the war yesterday, left for home to-day. It is understood that Col. PARKER, of Massachusetts, and Dr. GREY, Surgeon to the Zouaves, will take positions on the staff.

Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK left for home to-day. He has been incessantly engaged for the past four weeks in extending the benefits of the franking privilege to the soldiers now in this vicinity. It is the first time that the privilege has been so worthily bestowed, and Mr. VAN WYCK deserves credit for the sacrifice of time which he has made.

I am confident the Govesnment does not entertain the purpose of attacking Sewall's Point. There is no use in having possession of it, as it is not essential to the success of the campaign that our troops should occupy that position. Neither does the Government care to possess Harper's Ferry. The philosopher of the *Tribune* was once a guest at a table where champagne was plenty. The philosopher permitted the servant to fill his glass to the brim, to the amazement of the company, who thought he was about to depart from his pledge to temperance. They were reassured, when, putting his hand on the glass, he said to the waiter: "That is right; all the wine you put in that glass, is warranted not to hurt anybody." All the troops the rebels put at Harper's Ferry or Sewall's Point, will be as harmless as sheep in a pen.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment are ordered to be in arms to-night, ready for instant march.

The two Elmira regiments have arrived.

The military preparations to-night indicate important events.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30.

The Ohio and Virginia troops, under comnand of Col. KELLEY, occupied Grafton at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The Secessionists fled without firing a gun.

The Sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. CRITTENDEN, fully armed and equipped, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They passed through the city to Camp Dennison, where they encamped for the night. Their probable destination is Grafton. They were enthusiastically greeted. Another Indiana Regiment passed Dayton, last night, goingi East.

Mr. ANSON STAGER has been appointed Superintendent for Military purposes of all the telegraph lines within the department of Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations, and placed at the disposal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and a number of prominent and experienced telegraphers are coöperating with Mr. STAGER to render it of the utmost possible efficiency for any service.

The garrison at Newport barracks are firing minute guns in memory of Col. ELLSWORTH.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

There are said to be twenty thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point. Gen. LEE was expected there to-day.

Gen. BUTLER was reinforced yesterday by two thousand troops.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth New-York Regiments passed through here, this afternoon, for Washington. A secession flag was displayed by a lady on the line of march; a lady opposite threw out the American flag, which the officers saluted. No notice was taken of the other.

MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Last night four residents of Baltimore County, in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, named WORTHINGTON, MATTHEWS, SCOTT and another whose name is unknown, were arrested by the Federal troops, charged with being in the company that participated with MERRYMAN in his doing, for which he was arrested. They were taken to York, Pennsylvania. They are all influential and respectable citizens.

The Western passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fired upon about 2 o'clock this morning by the Federal picket-guards about one mile beyond the Relay House. The train was several hours behind time, and it had been rumored that the train was coming with secession troops, hence the guard fired and came near killing some passengers. Several balls passed through the cars.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 30.

A dispatch from CHAS. A. FULLER, in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th, says that the *Brooklyn* was blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, states that several vessels, including three from Apalachicola, had been driven from there within two or three days, by the blockading fleet.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 30.

No business of importance was transacted in the Convention to-day.

THE REBEL FORCE AT MEMPHIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

A young Philadelphian, who was impressed into the service of the rebels at Memphis, Tenn., escaped recently and has arrived in this city. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the Fair Grounds of that city, being drilled and exercised. There are also at Randolph, Tenn., about 5,000 men; at the fort there is a formidable battery of six big guns, 64-pounders, and two mortars.

At Fort Rector, Arkansas, about six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Rector, on the Tennessee side is Fort Harris, where there are also about 1,000 men. At Oceola, Ark., which is nearly 100 miles above Memphis, there is another battery and about 2,000 men. This makes about 15,000 men at Memphis and various points between that and the Missouri and Kentucky lines.

IMPORTANT FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

The secession troops have fallen back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburgh. They have about 500 men and two small swivel guns. About 100 desertions have occurred since the Williamsport camp was established. There were three deaths there from small-pox this week.

Col. HAYE's cavalry is at Falling Water.

The Sixth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania regiments reached here early this morning.

Major-General KLEIN and staff arrived at 11 o'clock.

MOOREHEAD'S, LEWIS LYLES and the Scott Legion Regiments add the Philadelphia city troops are expected within the next twenty-four hour hours.

FLAG RAISING AT BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

A very interesting ceremony took place at the Young Ladies Seminary at this place this morning. Three national flags were raised on the principal buildings. Mr. VAN KIRK, one of the Professors, made a patriotic speech, and the pupils, who were gathered upon the roof of the Seminary, amid the loud cheers, raised the Star Spangled Banner. Nearly 200 young ladies joined in singing national airs. After the ceremonies, the pupils, with flags and banners, paraded the town.

MORE TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

Three regiments, the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth, have left here within 24 hours, for Chambersburgh. The first City Troop are under marching orders, and will probably go in the same direction.

MORE NEW-YORK TROOPS MOVING.

ELMIRA, Thursday, May 30.

The Twelfth Onondaga and the Thirteenth Rochester Regiments, commanded by Cols. WALRATH and QUIMBY, left Elmira this afternoon, for Washington. The Buffalo and Cayuga Regiments escorted them to the depôt. An immense crowd was present to witness their departure.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, May 30.

The Dunkirk Batallion, 200 strong, have just left to join the Excelsior Brigade, Gen. SICKLES. Capt. W. D. STEVENS and P. BARRET were in command.

MORE MAINE TROOPS COMING.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 30.

The First Maine Regiment leaves Portland Saturday morning for Washington, leaving this city by the Fall River route, immediately after the regular train, an extra train and boat having been provided.

NEW-YORK TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Two New-York Regiments from Elmira, passed through here at 6 o'clock this evening. They came over the Northern Central Railroad and took the cars for Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The volunteers, as already announced, have been placed on the same footing as regards the regulars, relative to clothing. The following information is therefore published for their instruction. Private army soldiers are allowed one uniform hat each year, price $1; 1 forage cap each year, price 57 cents; 1 uniform coat each year, price $6 56; 3 pair of trowsers the first year; 2 the second, and 3 the third, price $2 62 per pair; 2 sack coats each year, price each $2 10; 3 flannel shirts each year, price 90 cents each; 1 overcoat in 5 years, price $6 40; 3 pairs of drawers the first year, two every other year, price 71 cents each; 4 pair of brogans each year, price $2 20 per pair; 2 blankets in five years, price $2 44 each. These are a variety of other articles supplied, but there are the chief ones. In order to encourage economy, and cleanliness among the troops, every article not drawn according to the allowance, will be paid for to the soldier. So every man now in the ranks will probably receive pay for the clothes he wears, as they were not furnished by the Bureau of Clothing.

The general Court martial in session on Governor's Island was fully organized yesterday. The delinquents have been arraigned for trial, and will be speedily disposed of, as the officers of the Court have other matters to attend to. The recruits that arrived from Philadelphia and the City rendezvous have been put in squads under the Drill Sergeants, and will soon be ready for regiments.

Yesterday the construction of a new cannon-sighting house, in connection with the Ordnance Department, was commenced in the gun-ground of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It will be about 24 feet square and 15 feet high, and portable, so that in bad weather men can work under cover in any portion of the ground. No battery has as yet been placed in the little square lot, although the stone skids have been laid some months. The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, now at the Brooklyn yard, has received sailing orders from the Navy Department. Accordingly, she commenced to prepare yesterday, and will report on Saturday. During an eight months' voyage this vessel has had *twenty-five courts-martial on board*, one being substituted for religious service every Sunday. Four men ran away from her on Wednesday night, which shows that the novel Sabbath exercises have not made the crew contented. The deserters took their bags and hammocks, indicating that they made a sure thing of the run The difference that exists between two ships' companies morally, may be guessed at from the fact that the *Savannah*, with 500 men, had only *two courts-martial in forty months*, in Brazil, while the *Vandalia* had nearly one a week. Lieut. WHITING has been made executive officer of the *Vandalia*.

The chartered vessel *Daylight* got up steam yesterday, and worked her propeller at the wharf. The engines are considered all right. The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* leaves this station on Saturday morning. The *Roanoke* got in her gun-deck battery last evening. It consists of over twenty nine-inch guns. The *Savannah's* armament was hauled to the dock, and is going on board. For the first time in some weeks the drydock is completely empty. The sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, will be brought alongside next week and fitted out. A preparatory survey will be held on her before she is docked. The Board of Officers examing candidates for civil positions in the yard is composed of Capt. FOOTE, Mr. DELANO and an Engineer.

The new steam gun-boat to be constructed here will be larger than the *Iroquois*. Her tonnage will probably be 1,400 tons, her length and width in proportion. The preparations for laying the keel will be finished to-day.

This will be a most important day at Governor's Island. All the troops at the station, under command of Col. SMITH, the Commander-in-chief of the New-York recruiting business, will be mustered for the purpose of renewing their oaths. It is anticipated that not one will refuse to take it.

To morrow morning a Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Surgeons HARRINGWOOD, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, will assemble at this post, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical corps of the Navy. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, and must have permission from the Secretary of the Navy. Full information as to the requirements of the service may be obtained at the Naval Hospital.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

The Second Maine Regiment, Col. JAMESON, which has been temporarily quartered at Willett's Point, on the Sound, took their departure, yesterday afternoon. The promulgation of the order produced intense delight among the men, some of whom were getting almost homesick, on account of their delay. At yesterday noon, the camp equippage had been packed, and soon after the troops had dined, everything was in readiness to move. The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which was chartered for the purpose, arrived at the Point in time to receive the regiment on board at 3 o'clock P. M. They were conveyed directly to Jersey City, where they landed, and took the 6 P. M. train for Washington. The men had evidently improved in health and general appearance by their sojourn at Willett's Point. A large crowd assembled to meet them when they landed. A number of the citizens of Maine, who heard of their movement, went over to bid their friends good-bye. They went off in the best spirits. They will arrive in Washington this forenoon. The names of the officers have already been published.

APPEAL OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The following appeal is now in circulation among the Fifty fifth Regiment and their friends:

To the Honorable the Members of the Union Defence Committee, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Lafayette Guard,) who bear here the name of a venerated friend of WASHINGTON, and reflect also the glorious part taken by their ancestors in your struggle for independence, have been among the first to offer their faithful services for the maintenance of the Union, threatened by the Southern rebels.

In consequence of circumstances which the undersigned are not willing to resuscitate or enumerate, their prayers have been rejected, their wishes have been set aside, and their desires have been misunderstood.

Among all the regiments of the New-York State and City Militia, they alone, after having been inspected by your honorable body, fully uniformed, on Saturday last, have not been favored with an order to *march!* They have not even received an official recruiting order.

Various reasons, enumerated in several newspapers, with a kindness for which they are generally indebted to the Press, and for which they offer to the the editors their most grateful thanks, have also been put before the public. But those reasons being of a personal and private character, must not be mentioned here, where our patriotic feelings must only find expression.

In the face of such a state of things, if it is utterly impossible to have them sent to the seat of war as *militia*, they call to you, gentlemen, and solicit the thority to form themselves into a battalion first, and a regiment next. The recruits will not be lacking, keeping their French uniform, which you must love more than that of any other foreign nation, and retaining their name, which is beloved by every American heart. This force to be sent to the seat of war in the shortest possible time.

This call, gentlemen, must not be slighted. You will accept it—nay, more, you will aid the grandsons to march in the footsteps of their gsandsires to go to the battle-fields of your first Revolution in search of the bones of their ancestors, whose blood shed in your behalf has for three-quarters of a century been fertilizing the land of your birth, and of our adoption.

The undersigned pledge themselves, on their word of honor, to serve under the Union flag as long as the war with the South will last, on the terms and conditions generally and lawfully decreed by the Federal Government. Respectfully yoors.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Since the reception of their uniforms the Wilson Zouaves have been more contented, as the efficiency of their marching, both in company and regimental movements, is seen to better advantage. Col. WILSON is at his post steadily, and seems determined to make his corps as efficient as possible. The manner in which he manœuvred his regiment at afternoon's parade, yesterday, was worthy of an older officer. Visitors are treated with the utmost courtesy. The muskets were expected last night or this morning, and the boys are promised that they shall be off by Monday.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN is absent in Washington endeavoring to circumvent the red-tape of the State authorities, and it is said with some success. Meanwhile, though without arms and equipments, the men are being drilled, at the Staten Island encampment, in the marchings. Several of the companies yet remain in New-York; in a few days they will be consolidated uniformed, armed and mustered into the service. Major MOUNTJOY drills the boys every morning at the double-quick for the distance of several miles—an exercise that soon develops who are short-winded. The men are pleased with their food, and more so with their officers, who are making personal sacrifices to meet the wants of the Regiment.

THIRD REGIMENT—COL. TOWNSEND.

This regiment, although under marching orders, is still encamped on the Battery. Col. TOWNSEND is at Albany, endeavoring to secure rifles in place of the heavy muskets furnished, and also to procure the replacement of some of their worthless blankets and equipments. The regimental parade yesterday afternoon was a fine sight, and was witnessed by many delighted visitors. The efficiency of the Adjutant in forming the regimental line was worthy of note. The regiment expects to leave by Saturday.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. SAMUEL WADDELL, a line officer in Col. INNESS' Regiment, died on Wednesday night at his residence, No. 130 Leonard-street, of lockjaw. About ten days ago he accidentally fell and ran a splinter into the palm of his hand. Inflammation set in, and was soon followed by lockjaw, which caused his death. Capt. WADDELL was formerly Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department; also Assessor and Fire Warden of the Sixth Ward. He was a humane and charitable man, and his loss is a severe one to a large number of citizens of the Sixth Ward, and to many whose suffering and want he has relieved. His funeral takes place at 2 o'clock to-day.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, the old arsenal in Central Park was the scene of great excitement. A great number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the presentation of a stand of colors by Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr., to this regiment. In presenting the flag, Mr. MOTT made a most soul-stirring and patriotic speech, which was received with immense enthusiasm by the men. In reply, Col. TAYLOR, on behalf of his men, said all that was necessary in a neat and effective speech. The colors presented to this regiment are very handsome, being fringed with gold, and having heavy golden tassels pendant from the staff.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Orders have been received from head-quarters to arm and equip the following regiments:—Col. HAWKINS, Ninth; Col. WEBER, Twentieth; Col. MURPHY, Fifteenth; Col. LANSING, Seventeenth; Col. JACKSON, Eighteenth; Col. ROGERS, Twenty-first; and Col. CHRISTIAN, Twenty-Sixth. As soon as the above regiments are properly armed and equipped, it is expected they will be ordered off to the seat of war.

A NATIONAL FLAG PRESENTED TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Mrs. Gen. EWAN, in front of her residence on Twentieth-street, presented a magnificent flag to the Highland Guard yesterday. Gen. WHITMORE, prior to the presentation, addressed the men, and alluded to the Seventy-ninth British Regiment which so distinguished itself at the Crimea, and which was commanded by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, now Lord CLYDE. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT, now commanding, spoke in reply. Between the speeches the band played "Scots Wha ha," and "Auld Lang Syne," and other popular Scottish airs. Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS, of Fourteenth-street, presented the regiment with $500 yesterday, which came in remarkably acceptable.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment goes into quarters to-day at SNEDIKER'S, on Long Island. Four hundred men leave for the barracks to-day, three hundred to-morrow, and the balance the next day.

THE SANDY HOOK ENCAMPMENT.

Col. WALTER W. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment of Zouaves, which has been encamped at Sandy Hook, have received orders to be ready to march, and they will probably be embarked directly from the Hook, on Saturday, for Washington or Fort Monroe.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The bark *Winniford*, captured by the steamer *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of James River, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners. She is from Rio Janeiro, and has a valuable cargo of coffee. Her destination was Richmond, where it is said she is owned.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The first flag raised on a public school building in this City, was at No. 12, in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue. That flag having become pretty well worn out, a new one, 12 by 24 feet, will be raised this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with appropriate exercises.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a flag will be raised on the Greenwood Baptist Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. There will be addresses and singing on the occasion.

A concert is to be given in this City, by Madame DE VILLIERS, for the benefit of the family of Col. ELLSWORTH.

A portion of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, passed the day at East New-York, yesterday, for drill.

Arrangements are being made to organize a Zouave Regiment in Brooklyn.

NOTICE FROM MISS D. L. DIX.

All persons are respectfully and earnestly requested not to send to army quarters, or moving stations, women of any age in search of employment, unless the want of these is announced by either letter or advertisement, there being no provision made by Government, or otherwise, for such persons. There are many who are anxious to join their friends, who believe that they will find readily remunerative employments. They arrive without means, either of support or for defraying return expenses; and so far from meeting fathers, brothers or husbands, must learn that their regiments are on the march to distant stations. The expense of providing for these ill-counseled, but well-intentioned and helpless persons in Washington falls inconveniently on individuals who are not willing to witness needless exposure or suffering.

D. L. DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1861.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Official Reception of the New American Minister.

The American Question in the House of Lords.

Debate on the Blockade and Contraband Goods.

THE FRENCH TROOPS TO EVACUATE SYRIA.

Further Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

Large Sales of American Stocks at Firm Prices.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Liverpool Saturday, 18th, *via* Queenstown Sunday, 19th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 10 for Boston. The *America* has 93 passengers, including Ex-Minister DALLAS, Rev. Messrs. WENDELL, PRINCE, LANGDON, VON KLECK; Capts. ELDRIDGE, BEATTIE, RITCHIE, and others. She also has $1,200,000 in specie.

The *America* reports speaking the steamships *Asia* and *City of Manchester*, from New-York, for Liverpool, and the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Sea Bride*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst., and the *Bavaria*, from New-York, at Southampton, on the 17th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister ADAMS has presented his credentials at the Court of St. James.

The new steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, on the 16th inst., for Quebec, put back with slightly damaged machinery. The *North Briton* takes her place. The steamship *Columbia*, of the Galway line, had arrived at Liverpool, to repair damages received from ice. The steamship *Prince Albert* is advertised to leave Galway on the 21st inst.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th inst., the Earl of Ellenboro asked the Government whether the term "lawful blockade," used in the recent proclamation, was to be interpreted literally or with qualifications, as, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied, that lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force; but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a Prize Court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, that it should be declared such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord BROUGHAM said, privateering, according to International law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a Power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord CHELMSFORD denied the doctrine of Lord BROUGHAM relative to privateers.

Lord CAMPBELL said that Earl GRANVILLE had laid down the law correctly with respect to the blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another Power, holding letters-of-marque, were not guilty of piracy.

Lord KINGSDOWN said that the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States as rebels, and guilty of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other Powers becoming privateers.

At a preliminary meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Chairman said that contingent orders had been given to the Captain of the *Great Eastern* with respect to her employment by the American Government, and the Ministers in Parliament would be asked whether she would be absolved from the penalties, if chartered before the Queen's proclamation got out.

Queen VICTORIA held court at Buckingham Palace on the 16th inst., at which Mr. DALLAS delivered his letter of recall, and presented Mr. ADAMS to Her Majesty. ADALINA PATTI had created a great sensation at the Italian Opera House in London.

FRANCE.

During a debate in the Senate on the petition to extend the French occupation of Syria, Monsieur BILANT explained that France would evacuate Syria on the 5th of June, and if evil result ensued, the responsibility will rest on those who demand the withdrawal.

France will leave six vessels to cruise off Beirut, and English and Russian ships will act in concert with them.

The Bombay mail, of April 27, had reached Malta, and was due in England about May 24.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro dates to the 25th have been received. Coffee is quoted as follows: Good firsts, 6$800@7$650.

The shipments since last steamer were 84,000 bags; the stock in port 140,000 bags.

Exchange on London 26¾@26¾.

KOSSUTH had arrived at Turin.

KLAPPA had gone to see GARIBALDI, and returns to meet KOSSUTH.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Atlantic Steamship Company having failed to fulfill the Galway contract, the Company has forfeited the contract.

A Liverpool paper says they will con tinue to run the Galway boats notwithstanding.

PARIS.—Rentes closed at 69f. 40c.

Commercial News by the America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,500 bales, and exporters 10,000 bales. The market closed dull, at a decline of ⅛d. on the lower qualities, and of ⅛d. on middling. There was no pressure to sell at the decline. The sales yesterday (Friday) reached 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet and steadier at the following authorized quotations: Orleans fair, 8¾d.; do. middling, 7¾d.; Mobile fair, 8¼d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.; Upland fair, 8¼d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.

The stock in port foots up 1,050,000 bales, of which 860,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being dull and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., quote FLOUR firm, but quiet, at 28s. 6d.@30s. 6d. WHEAT steady at 11s. 3d.@12s. 10d. for red, and 12s. 6d.@14s. for white. CORN quiet, with a decline of 3d. since Tuesday. Mixed and yellow 34s. 3d.@35s.; white 35s.@36s.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty. White WHEAT nominal. BEEF firm, with a good demand. PORK quiet and steady. BACON rather easier but quotations remain unchanged. LARD heavy. CHEESE 2s.@3s. on the week, owing to large arrivals. TALLOW quiet and partially declined. Butchers' quoted at 54s.@54s. 6d.

The Brokers' circular quotes Ashes quiet at 30s. for Pots and 28s @30s. for Pearls. The excitement in RESIN had subsided, and the market was dull for common, which closed at 7s. There was, however, a good demand for medium at 7s. 6d.@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 45s.@48s., closing quiet at 47s. SUGAR heavy at a decline of 3d.@6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE opened firm but closed heavy, buyers demanding a reduction. Carolina is quoted at 24s. QUERCITRON BARK, Philadelphia, 12s. 6d.; Baltimore, 9s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL 70s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the extreme rates. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. SUGAR heavy and declined 6d. TEA meets with but little inquiry and rates are weak; Common Congou, 1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm but quieter at 30s.; Rough TURPENTINE, 13s. TALLOW dull at 58s. COTTON buoyant. RICE quiet. INDIGO—The sales closed at an advance of 3d.@7d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant; LINSEED OIL—Slightly declined and quoted at 29s. 6d. @29s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. quote American Securities firmer, with an improved demand. U. S. 6s, 1867-8, were offered at 80; U. S. 5s sold at 74; Massachusetts, 99¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 1877, 68@72; New-York Central shares, 67; New-York Central 7s, 90@92; do. 6s, 86; Erie shares, 22; do. 3d mortgage, 73¼; Illinois Central shares, 38¼ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £49,000 since the last weekly return. The rates have been advanced to 6 ₰ cent. Consols closed at 91⅛@91⅝ for money, and 91⅛@91⅝ for account.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 18.

The sales of Cotton to-day reached 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Market closed quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn closed with a declining tendency, but no actual change in rates.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 18.

Consols closed to-day at 91⅛@91⅝ for money, and 91⅛@91⅝ account.

Illinois Central shares sold at 34¾@37¾ discount; Erie shares 21¾@22¼.

The steamship which left to day for Halifax and Boston took out £260,000 in specie.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Cotton steady at a decline of 1f. Tres ordinaire, 109; bas, 103. Sales week, 12,500 bales. Stock in port, 280,000 bales.

Soyer Sent to the Crimea by England.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article upon "providing the army," in your issue of to day, you state that SOYER, the celebrated cook, was sent to the Crimea by the Emperor, to arrange the kitchens for 100,000 *Frenchmen*. SOYER went from *England* to establish a new mode of cookery for *English* soldiers—not Frenchmen.

You ought to know that SOYER resided in London for many years before his death; he published his books there; he was *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club for years; it was there he invented his various sauces and nectars, &c. In short, he made England his home, and in gratitude for the hospitality shown to him there, he risked his life in administering to the comforts of English soldiers as a return.

You will do well to correct your statement.

A CRIMEAN.

Arrival in the City.

Gen. Halsey, of New-York; Hons. J. Randall, of Philadelphia, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware; J. J. Schemerhorn, of the U. S. Navy; Wm. Laird, of England; G. James, of Poughkeepsie; Wm. Mason, of Taunton, Mass.; T. M. Buckingham, of Waterbury, Conn., and Henry Trowbridge, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Hague, of the U. S. Army; Homer Ramsdell, of New-York; G. W. Payne, of London; D. V. Leight, of Louisville, Ky.; W. Gravenhorst, of Few-Orleans, and John Chandler, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; W. Sim, of Ireland; and G. H. Wilder, of Galveston, Texas; are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commander C. G. Greene, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. R. Granger and C. O. Wood, of the U. S. Army; J. G. Christy, of St. Louis; S. T. Arnott, of Elmira; S. H. Sweet, of New-York; H. Patchen, of Vermont; J. T. Rogers, of Ill.; and D. C. Hawkins, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. K. Morgan, of New-York: H. Crocker, of Utica; Dr. C. Toby, of Providence; John E. Lynn, of Boston; and N. Haywood, of Colchester, are at the Astor House.

G. B. Dixwell, of Boston; W. H. Brown, of Boston; Mr. Ledru, of Chicago; and E. LaChilde, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

A Card from Mr. H. Cranston.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I was surprised to learn from your paper of this morning's issue, that "JAMES M. SANDERSON, who has been for some years steward and purveyor of the New-York Hotel, has been dismissed from his place on account of his Union sentiments."

I have only to say, in answer to this misstatement, that I have had no conversation with Mr. SANDERSON on the subject of politics, and that my reasons for dismissing him have nothing whatever to do with his "Union sentiments, or any other 'sentiments,'" as Mr. SANDERSON well knows.

The private opinions of my clerks are matters with which I have neither the right nor the disposition to interfere. It is only necessary for them to perform their respective duties, as I endeavor to perform mine, not only to my guests, but to my employes and my country; and I claim the right to engage and to discharge men without being subjected to newspaper misrepresentations. HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, May 29, 1861.

New-Jersey.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Jersey City Band of Hope, a Temperance organization, comprising some 600 of the youth of the city, celebrated their anniversary yesterday by a picnic at Gen. WRIGHT'S Forest Home at Hudson City.

NOMINATION.—The Democratic and Union electors of the First Ward, Jersey City, have nominated ANDREW BARRICKLO for Alderman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman CLARK.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR moderately active, demand for more extra grades. Corn meal $1@$1 12 ₰ 100 lbs. WHEAT dull. RYE 65c.; sales 2,000 bushels. CORN better, 46c. for Western Mixed, afloat; sales 20,000 bushels. Shipments of Corn by tows to-night large. OATS 31c. for Canada East; 32c. for Chicago, and 33c. for State; sales, 2,000 bushels. BARLEY—56c. for State four rowed Winter and Spring; 68c. for Canada West; sales 6,000 bushels. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 1,529 bbls. Flour, 124 bbls. Beef, 180 bbls. Pork, and 72 bbls. Provisions. For New-York, 3,872 bbls. Flour, 152 bbls. Whisky, 98 bbls. Pork, 925 sacks Malt, and 72 kegs Provisions. Shipped by tows to New-York, May 29, 157,100 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Rye, and 189,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT extremely quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 93c. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels, in lots, at 32c. WHISKY nominal at 14½c. Corn 13c. and Wheat 14c. to New-York. *Imports*—15,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT and other Grains dull, and nothing doing. WHISKY, 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 12c @13c. on Wheat and Corn to New-York. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 97½c. CORN scarce and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Indiana, at